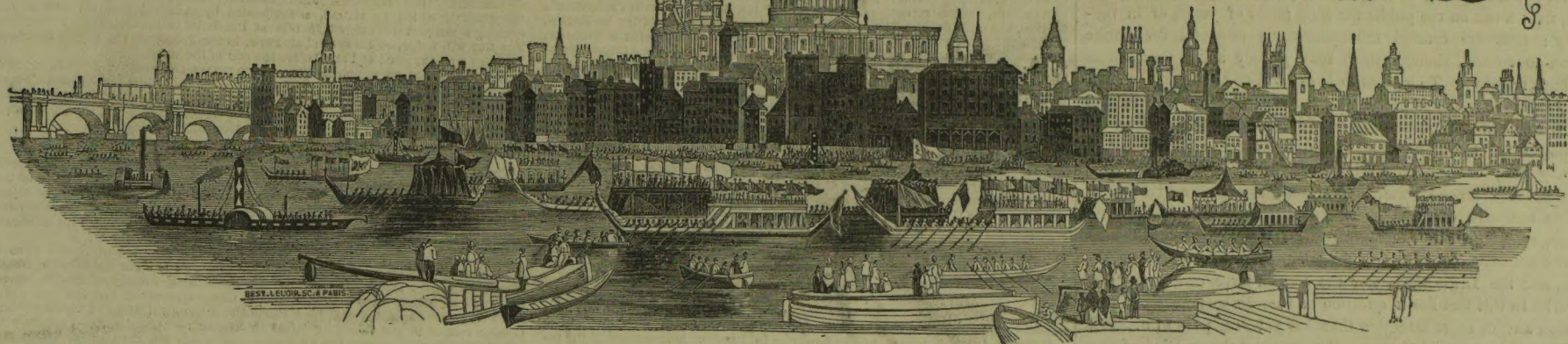


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

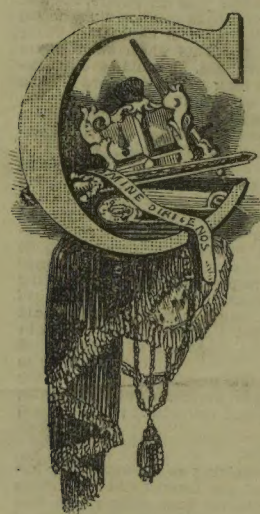


No. 238.—VOL. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

IMPROVEMENTS.



COULD we make a list of the errors and blunders committed in Acts of Parliament (supposing the task to be possible), it would be an almost incredible display of the disastrous results of employing a language in the framing of our statutes which is not English, and disdains allegiance to the grammar; our laws are written in a jargon never employed in any branch of human affairs save that which lawyers take under their management; sometimes, and these are favourable cases, they understand it themselves; but often it cannot be understood by them or any one else. Thus, Acts to "amend and explain" another Act, abound throughout the statute-book, the explaining and supplementary portion being frequently the more

unintelligible of the two. The omissions, contradictions, and inconsistencies arising from this cause are countless, and have repeatedly defeated the very specific object for which an Act was passed.

But legislators have other omissions to answer for, which are even less excusable, since they must be deliberate and intentional; a Bill with a sounding title is proposed, and all the world is led to

expect something great as the effect of it; we examine the Act, and it is full of exceptions and exclusions, which narrow the field of its operation so much as to render it almost a matter of indifference whether it is passed or not.

Lord Lincoln's Act, proposed in the last Session, for the Improvement and Drainage of Towns, is a more than usually striking instance of omission, from what should be a general measure, of the places where it would be most useful and is the most required. It is not yet a statute, having only been proposed for the sake of testing opinion upon it; and it is to be hoped a general expression of dissatisfaction will lead whatever Government may be in power to give it more purpose and efficacy; as it stands, it is not worth passing. It is scarcely credible that, from this measure, Scotland and Ireland are expressly excluded, and, still more significant, the City of London!

In this, we have an old evil over again; from every measure that touches, in order to improve, other places, the City of London is always exempted. Can any reason be given why, of all the Cities of England, the Metropolis should be exempted from regulation in such matters? Those who "are whole need not a physician," can perfect soundness and health be ascribed to any of the many authorities who parcel out the City between them, and do, and, what is worse, undo pretty much as they choose? The great Leviathan always seems to escape the net of those fishers of men who sweep all the rest of the world into the shallows where they become the prey of taxation or any other development of legislative activity. In all other places, municipal reform has changed the face of things: London bids it defiance: the power of Parliament that can bind three Kingdoms, stops at Temple-bar. When Kings

were needy, and merchants fed the Royal Exchequer for the sake of what they could extort from Kingly favour, there was a semblance of excuse for these exemptions; they were bought and paid for. But now that the City pays but its quota to the common revenue, has ceased to furnish either "aids," "benevolences," or "gifts," comes forward with no millions for Princesses' dowries or Princes' ransoms, and pays its Income-Tax just as grudgingly as any other part of the Island, we cannot see why it should be a sort of taboed district, not to be touched by the House of Commons. It cannot be left, in the middle of the Metropolis, a sanctuary of abuses, which authority is strangling everywhere else. And, because the exemption of the City seems growing into a legislative precedent, gradually extending, till an Act for the Improvement of Towns is proposed which actually excludes the entire Metropolis, we take the opportunity of protesting against the practice generally, and as carried out in Lord Lincoln's bill in particular.

This measure has been ably analysed by a Committee of the "Health of Towns Association," and their Report points out many defects even as to what it undertakes to do; but the immense mass of business which it leaves untouched, by omitting London alone, is enough to reduce its value as a practical measure to something little more than nominal. No place is so afflicted with a variety of companies and corporations as the Metropolis. Paving Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Water Companies, all severally and separately tear up the bowels of the City at their own will and pleasure, without the least concert or agreement. Every district has its separate board or authority, perfect nests of jobbing and small intrigues, of which the public know nothing, save by the



MARIA II, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.



FERDINAND KING OF PORTUGAL.

payment of heavy rates for mismanaged works. While placing these things under one system of control in the provinces, why should similar abuses, ranker from the richness of the soil, be allowed to flourish in the capital?

Neither with improvements on the surface or beneath it will the Government interfere; it leaves all to private enterprise, which, in some things, is better than official supervision; but, nevertheless, it has evils of its own which should not be forgotten. In the first place, anything done by a company, being done only for profit, fixes a tax on the public for long terms of years, or in perpetuity: thus are created monopolies too powerful for public opinion to control, though they may grossly abuse the powers they have received. To give as little as possible to the community, and to extort as much as possible from them, is, with rare exceptions, the rule of all Corporations to which the State has delegated the power of taxation; and the demand of a board or a company may be as oppressive, and as little to be resisted, as the ukase of an Autocrat. The competition of a rival company is the only effectual check upon them, a remedy always difficult, sometimes impossible. The public pays at least twenty millions annually to private companies, over which neither the public, nor the Legislature, nor the Crown have, or exercise any control! In this fact lies a question of vast importance; one that will soon attract more attention than has yet been paid to it. It is not, then, with unqualified approval we witness the creation of new toll-taking and taxing companies, for the purpose of carrying out some improvements that might be easily and safely effected by the State, from the National Funds. Railways, at present, absorb nearly all this kind of speculation; but, as the surface of these Kingdoms is but a limited quantity, the day must come when every possible railroad will be made; what will be the next direction of capital? Foreign Loans are at a discount; Pennsylvania, Spain, and Mexico have cured John Bull of that delusion; Foreign Mines are little or no better; the money that has been, in every sense of the word, sunk in them, rarely comes out again. If another war, then, should not engulf and swallow up the accumulated wealth of Europe in the next generation or so, capital will probably find its employment in improving the means of living; it has created a new mode of communication, but that is only one of the things possible and desirable. At the present moment, something is being done in this way; for instance:

A Company has undertaken to rid London of the nuisance of Holborn Hill, by building a viaduct for the traffic; it is inconceivable such an annoyance should have existed so long, among men who constructed the Great Western Railway; but there it is, as monstrous an evil as ever. It will be a blessing to get rid of it anyhow, but the toll to be "levied by Act of Parliament," will be an abatement of the satisfaction.

A Company is forming to establish public Slaughter-houses in the outskirts of London, to prevent a practice which is not known in any other large city in Europe—one both dangerous and disgusting. As the City of London has a vested interest in this practice, of course it will oppose the plan tooth and nail; and as, according to Lord Lansdowne, the Legislature is determined to maintain the "privileges and immunities" of the City, it will perhaps succeed in "putting it down," as it has done similar good and reasonable plans on other occasions.

Another Company is going to purify the Thames, by catching the sewerage of its southern bank, and extracting from it the solid matter that will serve for manure. The City being "Conservator of the Thames," and to all appearance liking to preserve it in its richest state of mud and filthiness, will, probably, oppose this plan too, as an infringement on its "immunities."

Another Bridge is to be built over the river, also by a new Company, and also, of course, with a toll. Southwark Bridge is little used: Waterloo Bridge, for many years, was useless—most of its traffic even now is derived from the stoppage of its neighbour at Westminster. Build a Bridge without a main line of approach to it, and levy a toll for crossing, and all that ingenuity can do to make it useless is effected: it is a favourite plan in England.

And all this is going on in the Metropolis, to say nothing of the "City Improvements," hurried through the Common Council without consideration, and condemned by the only public meeting yet held upon them: still, with all this mass of confusion, immense expenditure, and mismanagement, there is no attempt made to establish supervision, regulation, or control.

MARIA II., QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

DONNA MARIA DEL GLORIA-Jeanne-Charlotte-Leopoldine-Isidore-da Cruz-Françoise-Xaviere-da Paula-Micela-Gabriela-Rafaela-Louisa-Gonzaga-de Braganza, Queen of Portugal, is the daughter of Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, and Princess Leopoldine, daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria. She was born in Brazil, on the 4th of April, 1819; on the death of John VI., of Portugal, in 1826, Maria was selected as the bride of Don Miguel and successor to the Portuguese Throne. She accordingly sailed from the Brazils, in July, 1828, accompanied by the Marquis of Berberena, and landed at Cadiz; but here she learned the detestable character of Don Miguel—his horrible atrocities—and his unpopularity with the people. The alliance was broken off, and the young Princess sailed for England, where she remained till August, 1829, when, with the Princess Amelie of Leuchtenberg, she returned to Rio Janeiro. Her father, as Emperor of Brazil, had declared his state independent of Portugal; and on the death of John he could not inherit the European crown, but he made over his right to it to Donna Maria, and fought stoutly through the civil war against his brother Miguel, in support of his daughter's claim. By the assistance of England and France, his party was successful: the character of Miguel was against him; and Don Pedro was a man of considerable talent, improved by education. On the expulsion of Don Miguel, Maria was declared Queen. Don Pedro died the 24th of September, 1834.

In 1835, her Majesty married the Duke of Leuchtenberg (eldest son of Eugene Beauharnais), who, however, died only a few weeks afterwards, leaving the Royal bride a widow. She gave her hand, in a second alliance, to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the 9th April, 1836. Their Majesties have five children; their names at length would occupy half a column; the custom of giving such a string of patronymics to the members of the Royal Family is carried to a greater excess in Portugal than in any other Court in Europe. The Queen is at this moment engaged in a struggle with her people, by which her very crown is periled. The rebellion may be considered as a continuation of that popular movement by which the Cabrais were overthrown. The more liberal Ministry that succeeded them had not the confidence of the Court, and the Queen, generally believed to have been ill advised, dismissed it summarily. The heads of that Ministry took advantage of the public indignation, and placed themselves at the head of the armed mobs that have attacked the Royal troops, levied contributions, and committed other acts of violence. But, by the last accounts, the Royal forces appear to have checked the rebellion; the insurgents have sustained some serious defeats; the nobles who have joined the insurrection are deprived of their titles, and will be punished as traitors if taken; the peasants made prisoners in arms are shot after an inquiry by "three soldiers and a sergeant!" If the army remains faithful, the Queen may triumph; but the want of discretion that has plunged the country into such horrors cannot be too deeply deplored.

FERDINAND, KING OF PORTUGAL.

FERDINAND AUGUSTUS FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the King Consort of Portugal, was born October 29th, 1819. He is first cousin to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. On the death of the Prince of Leuchtenberg, he was married to Maria Segunda, April 9, 1836. The interest taken by the English Court in the present state of affairs in Portugal is proved by the fact that Colonel Wyld, Equerry to Prince Albert, has been dispatched to that country on a special mission—which it is to be hoped may prove successful—to adjust the existing difference, and put a stop to the calamities of a civil war.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

At last, the grand struggle of diplomatic rivals for the office of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is definitively over for this year. At the weekly Evening Meeting at M. Guizot's, the Count de St. Anlaire announced he would be in London on the 25th instant. This will be woeful news to many! Madame de Flahaut must remain to be victimised by the witty Princess Metternich; the Duke de Montebello must continue to waste his genius on the macaronic Court where the home of every Ambassador, in spite of the peculiar notions of home political economy prevailing amongst the astute fraternity, is turned into a sort of hotel or caravansary, for the reception of their erratic countrymen—Lord Palmerston's brother, the amiable Mr. Temple, for twenty years British Minister to Naples, being alone privileged against the infliction, on account of his being a bachelor. As to M. Bresson, whose undying wish it has been for years to be Ambassador to England, the very service he has rendered his Court makes the prospect more distant than ever; and at Madrid, in his now scarce tenable office, he is doomed to sigh out, for a year or two more, "O quando te aspiciam!"

The very imminent fall of Marshal Soult as President of Council will give rise to another change. His son, the millionaire Marquis de Dalmatie, whose handsome wife has never consented to accompany him out of France, to make use of a French expression, principally shines at Berlin by his absence, to which he devotes nine months of his official year, and three months of residence in fine weather. Latterly, however, the King of Prussia has shown himself seriously hostile to France, commercially by custom-laws, politically by articles on the Spanish marriage in the Official Gazette. M. Guizot is, therefore, very anxious to have a representative less strikingly angelic in the length of intervals betwixt his visits, and he has thrown his eyes upon the young Duke de Glücksberg as the successor of the Marquis. When this nomination takes place a complete revolution will have been operated in the personnel of the diplomacy at Berlin, for Lord Westmoreland, the dilettante Tory, is said to have requested his recall by the Whig Government. His colleague, that great diplomatist, Baron de Meyerdorff, the Russian Minister, is about to be promoted, and Baron de Renduff, another Plenipotentiary, has already died to another post.

M. de St. Anlaire's return to the Embassy in London, independent of the reproaches he may have to endure from Lord Palmerston as regards the Spanish affair, will be anything but unalloyed enjoyment to our mercurial diplomatists. To the indescribable annoyance of the French Court it has now been announced that the Duke de Bordeaux, who has addressed himself lately in such an infallible pecuniary form of charity to the feelings of France, intends, in the course of the ensuing spring, to visit London, in order to have an opportunity of presenting to his liegemen of France his bride, their rightful Queen! No doubt all possible diplomatic means will be employed to prevent so unpleasant a consummation, but there is already a recent example of failure of such efforts on record. In the meantime, on all sides the Carlist parties are in motion; the de-throned families are resuming the offensive game. Cabrera and Count de Montemolin, after being long hidden at the Earl of C—'s, through his Lordship's exertions abroad and at home, have procured £75,000 to begin their campaign at the first opportune moment. Don Miguel has awakened from his very appropriate slumbers amongst the ruins of empires at Rome, and Don Antonio Ribeira Saralva, his former representative in England, weekly sends from London 20,000 proclamations to awaken the Miguelites to exertion in the present revolution in Portugal, from whence many statesmen have been daily expecting to hear that the Queen has embarked aboard the English fleet—an event that would involve diplomacy in new and most serious squabbles. In the meantime, on the recent Spanish affair, two distinguished English noblemen are very singularly engaged in Paris in advocating opposite sides of the present Spanish question at issue. But as Lord Normanby gives admirable parties, and still more admirable dinners, and Lord Brougham, although a very distinguished player at knife and fork, has not this attraction, the representative of your Sovereign is daily converting a greater number of our leading epicures.

French tragedy has unquestionably reached the year of its doom—Rachel, but just reconciled to her brethren at the Théâtre Français, has had such a fierce personal encounter on the stage itself with Beauvallet, that she will not be pacified. She has appealed personally to the Minister of Interior, and that worthy functionary, mesmerized by the soul-subduing eyes of the fair tragedienne, in "fine frenzy rolling," is said to be about to overthrow that republic of actors, on equal terms governing themselves, which was so singularly established by the most despotic Sovereign that ever ruled over France. The other refuge of classic French tragedy, the Odéon, is not more fortunate; it has quarrelled with its chief tragedian, Mlle. Aruili, who is at this very moment engaged in an action against the lessee, and against the young dramatist, Pousard, to get the part of the heroine of the latter's new tragedy, *Agnès de Méranie*, restored to her. Every other species of dramatic style is, however, at the present moment, triumphant in Paris. Compositions of every description are pouring forth as unceasingly as the waters under Mollière's feet in the Rue Richelieu fountain. The only hitherto unsuccessful theatre, now with a new lessee—the Vaudeville—has given two successful pieces on successive nights; whilst the Porte St. Martin produces the first play with an Algerine plot ever brought out since the Conquest of Algiers, written by a traveller and eye-witness—the celebrated *feuilletonist*, Theophile Gautier. The Théâtre Français, in high comedy, there thought to be extinct, is still more fortunate. It is doubly so: for the new triumphant comedy, "The Gordian Knot," a work of intellectual and moral elaboration, is written by a fair blue-stocking, and one nowise suspected of such latent maternity—Madame Casamayor.

Although Paris is filling more and more daily, barring one or two diplomatic *réunions*, at M. Guizot's, at Lord Normanby's, and elsewhere, there are but few parties. The most interesting I have attended was the *soirée* at M. and Mme. Ancelet's, a married couple of authors, who have written more vaudevilles, comedies, and novels, than any parties in holy wedlock since the world was created. Their house, on this occasion, was thronged by all the most noted artists, writers, &c., in France—the few guests without celebrity formed striking exceptions: all the most celebrated books, plays, pictures, statues, and engravings, appeared to have become animated, and walking about the *salons*. In the meantime, in deep cealed from the vulgar eye, the heroes of the Jockey Club are engaged in a discussion of their important mysteries, and their most exclusive campaigns. One result of their meditations alone has reached the ears of the public, and it is that there is a monster steeple chase to come off in April: engagements and bets, to the amount of 12,500 francs, took place on the very first evening this equestrian festival was decided upon. Of all the new amusements of our country, this is the most correctly figurative of the tendencies of our young men.

FRANCE.

It is evident, from the tone of some of the Ministerial journals, that Louis Philippe is considerably annoyed at the idea that the young Duc de Bordeaux, the only remaining scion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, should have contracted a marriage with an Italian Princess, the more particularly as the marriage could not have taken place without the consent of Austria. Perhaps the unkindest cut of all is, that Prince Metternich, in answer to the questions of the French Ambassador, merely replied, that the affair appeared to have been very suddenly concluded, and that if any one had to complain, it was the Emperor, who had not been informed of the matter till the event was on the eve of taking place. It will be remembered, that this Italian Prince was the only Sovereign in Europe who refused to acknowledge Louis Philippe.

Some further details of this marriage are given. It seems that the Duke de Levis, with full powers from the Count de Chambord (Duke de Bordeaux), went in his name to the Archduke of Modena, to claim the hand of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, his sister. The Duke de Levis having been introduced to the hall of audience, made the claim in appropriate terms. The Duke replied:—"I am much flattered with the request that you make in the name of the Count de Chambord, for the hand of my well-beloved sister, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, and it is with entire confidence that I give my consent to an union, which must draw closer the bonds of relationship so honourable for my family and myself. Persuaded that this marriage will ensure the happiness of a beloved sister, I shall be eager to hasten the accomplishment of the wish of the Count de Chambord. I am charmed that he has chosen you as his interpreter on this occasion—no choice could have been more agreeable to me; and which your noble conduct and devotedness have inspired me." The Duke de Levis having made the same demand to the Archduchess, her Royal Highness replied:—"I consent, with joy, to unite my fate with that of the Count de Chambord, for I am sure that this union will render me happy. Firmly resolved to devote my life, my whole life, to the Count de Chambord, I shall love France as he does, and all my prayers, all my wishes, will be for our common country."

A letter from Mantua, of the 9th, says:—"The Duchess de Bordeaux left Modena this day, accompanied by her brother, the Duke de Modena, who did not leave her until when near Mantua. Her Royal Highness passed through Mantua in an open carriage."

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, founding two new professorships at the Faculty of Sciences at Paris—one for mathematics applied to astronomy, and the other for the higher branches of geometry. In the former professorship, M. Le Verrier, the discoverer of the planet for which our astronomers have been so severely abused in France, is officially appointed.

Yesterday week, Lord Normanby gave a brilliant *soirée* at the hotel of the Embassy, at which all the members of the diplomatic corps at Paris were present, those of the Spanish Embassy excepted. Neither the Spanish Ambassador, nor his secretaries, nor any of his *attachés* or *employés*, were seen there.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the inauguration of the Rouen and Havre Railroad will take place in the beginning of January, 1847.

"The French Government," says the *Courrier Français*, "notified, as usual, to all the Courts with which it is on friendly terms, England of course included, the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. We have been assured that Lord Palmerston not only did not forward to the French Court a letter of congratulation in reply, but that he has not even acknowledged the receipt of the letter of notification."

The Correctional Tribunal of Lille, which had been occupied for five days with the trial of four persons, accused of being concerned in causing, from want of the care, the railway catastrophe at Fampoux, has delivered its judgment. The persons accused were Alexandre Petit, working engineer, aged 33, of Paris; Joseph Houvet, inspector of the first-class, 37 years, also residing at Paris; Alexandre Douhet, 26 years; and Antoine Boln, both engine-men, of Lisis. The evidence brought forward has added nothing whatever to the circumstances already known; and it will be seen by the following judgment that the cause of the accident still lies involved in the greatest mystery:—"Whereas, it appears from the evidence that on July 8, 1846, a train of twenty-eight carriages from Paris, drawn by two locomotives, having gone off the rails at Fampoux, and separated in conse-

quence of the rupture of the traction bars, was precipitated from an earthwork into a deep marsh, where fourteen persons perished, the greater number by submersion, and several others were hurt, five of them severely. And whereas the catastrophe of Fampoux has, consequently, for its immediate cause, a going-off the rails; but whereas the cause of this going off the rails has, notwithstanding all the efforts of justice, and the insufficient tribute of scientific research, still remained enveloped in conjectures, most of which are irreconcilable with each other, and which exclude all idea of culpability, the Court acquits all persons accused, and without costs."

The Bey of Tunis arrived at Toulon on the 12th instant, and was received on his landing in the arsenal of Toulon by Vice Admiral Baudin, the civil and military authorities, and M. Desgranges, an interpreter, sent by the King to accompany him in his journey. The Bey wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and a variety of other decorations. His Highness, after receiving the authorities, proceeded to the arsenal, which he visited, accompanied by Admiral Baudin; and in the evening a banquet was offered to him at the hotel of the Maritime Prefecture. The Bey will lodge, on his arrival at Paris, in the Palace of the Elysée Bourbon.

The *Débats* has an announcement which places the name of Lord Brougham in curious juxtaposition with the Spanish Ambassador and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires: it is as follows. "On Sunday evening, their Majesties received the Spanish Ambassador, the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, Lord Brougham, the Baron de Bussières (Peer of France), and General Hecquet."

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers announce that the Conde de Thomar, better known as Costa Cabral, has been appointed Portuguese Ambassador in Madrid, in the place of the Baron Renduff, who has been offered the same post at Rio Janeiro. The object of placing Costa Cabral in such an office at the present moment appears to have been simply to keep him out of Portugal, where he had announced his intention of returning.

Several merchants, landowners, and public functionaries of Spain, gave a banquet to Mr. Cobden, at Seville, on the 2nd inst. The chair was taken by Senor Miguel Chacon y Duran, Director of the Economical Society of Seville, seven members of which were present. Senor Chacon proposed the toast of "Mr. Cobden, and the application of his ideas to the economical state of Spain." Mr. Cobden replied to the following effect in English:—"Gentlemen—I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind reception which you have given me in the beautiful capital of Andalusia. I am aware that, personally, I am not entitled to the consideration with which you so generously treat me. I have, however, had the pleasing satisfaction of finding at Seville a great number of enlightened individuals, who share those principles of which I have sought to be the interpreter. As I have already thanked you for the expression of your kindness, scarcely any thing remains for me to say. If I had been a Spaniard, I should have given you the trouble of listening to a long speech. I should have endeavoured to show that Free-Trade would confer the greatest benefits on this country, that it would cause activity in your ports and markets, that it would enrich your agriculture, and that it would render your finances prosperous. I should have inculcated the moral advantages which result from the mutual communication of nations. I could have drawn you a very lively picture of the pacific benefits which would ensue from the general adoption of the principles of Free-Trade. I could have demonstrated to you that nations, greatly differing from each other, if it were possible for them to communicate their ideas, laying aside their mutual prejudices, would gain extraordinarily by the acquisition of information which would be useful to the country, and would increase its enlightenment. I should enlarge with pleasure on these principles, were I a Spaniard; but, as an Englishman, I think it more delicate to leave the defence of them to Spaniards, in order that I may not be blamed for seeking to propagate beyond my own country, doctrines of which the advantages are sufficiently known. I believe, however, that, in this enlightened assembly, there are persons who, with the eloquence natural to their nation, will know how to defend successfully those principles of humanity and philanthropy upon which it is not allowable for me to expatiate. I am glad that after I have communicated my sentiments to you, you will respond to them by showing the state of the country, and the application of my doctrines, of which it is capable, which it is not for me to explain. In conclusion, I would wish to propose a toast in favour of Andalusia; but I experience a difficulty in finding one in a country privileged by nature, and abounding in every kind of produce. What can I desire for this country? A single thing is wanting to double its wealth—freedom of trade. Let us drink to its attainment." Other toasts, among which were the healths of the Ladies of Seville, and of Mr. Schwabe, Mr. Cobden's travelling companion, were proposed and drunk; and several speeches were delivered by other gentlemen.

ITALY.

We have letters from Rome of the 8th inst., containing an account of the imposing ceremony of taking formal possession of the Lateran Church. Three decrees of an important character gave value to the proceedings; the first nominating a commission of clergy and laymen to inquire into the best means of reforming the civil and criminal laws; the second appointing a commission to report upon a plan of municipal reform, such as shall, it is expected, greatly enlarge the privileges of citizens. By a third decree, mendicancy and vagabondism are prohibited. And, lastly, a notice appeared relative to railway projects, showing that such had his Holiness's best attention and encouragement.

Most overwhelming was the day's exhibition of physical strength along the whole line of the Pope's progress from his Quirinal Palace to the Lateran, amid shouts of enthusiastic devotion, such as the unanimous heart of a whole people, long estranged from such feelings, could alone give forth. The richest tapestries lined the Palaces on the line of procession; festoons, garlands, and silk hangings profusely ornamented the inferior dwellings; and every balcony was a focus of patriotic ebullition, as the Pontiff was borne onward in the midst of picturesque *carriage* as the imagination of this faithful land could conjure into existence. An idea of the dresses worn by the Roman Court in this singular cavalcade, can be only conveyed to the English reader by referring him to the gorgeous picture at Hampton Court, of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold"; almost all the costumes in that glowing representation being reproduced in the retinue which rode with the Pope in this splendid revival of a mediæval ceremony. All the Judges were on horseback, as well as all the Prelates, Bishops, Pages, the Governor of Rome, the Senators, and other indescribable functionaries of a variegated and many-tesselated Government; men in armour, the Noble Guard, and the Pope's Standard-Bearer, on his mule, leading the van.

Formerly, the cavalcade mounted the steep ascent of the Capitol; but, since Ganganelli fell off his horse on getting down towards the arch of Septimius, it now enters the Forum by a circuit. An immense crowd of swarthy peasants from the Sabine, Volscian, and Latin districts, filled the Campo Vaccino, and rent the air with reiterated shouts on the Pope's entering the old Via Sacra, at which moment the great bell of the Capitol, which is only heard on such an occasion, roaring above the voices of the multitude, uttered its singularly deep vibrations, "pealing solemnly." At the triumphal arch of Titus, some curiosity was excited, in expectation of the Jews' representatives in Rome paying homage, as usual, to the new Sovereign, and craving toleration; but the Pope's good taste dispensed with this display. All the rising ground on the Palatine hill was densely covered with spectators; but the Coliseum, divided into boxes, and hung with silks, seemed to be what the great stand is at Newmarket Races.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 18th of September. The latest intelligence from Graham's Town, the neighbourhood of the Kaffir war, reaches to the 12th of that month, at which date it appears, the Governor had fallen back to Line Drift, on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining provisions for the troops. Sir Andries Stockenström had, it is stated, left the command of his force, and returned to his farm, in consequence of differences with the Governor. According to these advices, the aborigines continue their depredations, and a large number of oxen and sheep have been swept away from several of those farms which were not thoroughly protected. On the Baviaan River and at Botas post the Kaffirs seem to have been irresistible. It appears that hostilities had been temporarily suspended, and that negotiations had taken place with Krell, but the result was by no means favourable.

The *South African Commercial Journal* states that previous to the 5th of September the chief Stock had surrendered; Macomo and Umhala asked for peace; and Krell accepted the terms offered him by the colonial authorities. As Macomo and Umhala were still at large, their offer was of little weight. Stock was to be allowed to remain at Fort Peddie, together with some councillors of the late chief Eno, the party supplying themselves with food. In the meantime, however, Stock had been allowed to visit the Kwaylaykay river (between the Gonnibie and Kei) with all his people, leaving his two brothers as hostages at Fort Peddie. The negotiations with Krell are the most characteristic part of the affair; and we therefore lay before our readers the principal points on which they turned, as recorded in the *Graham's Town Journal*. Sir Andries Stockenström visited Krell at his kraal, and "conducted the whole of the diplomacy on four points." These are stated to have been:—

1. For Krell's having permitted the Amakosa tribes, of which he was paramount chief, to make war upon the colony.—2. In having made war upon the colony itself, by permitting his people to join the Amakosa, or frontier tribes, against the colony.—3. In having imprisoned and put in fear of their lives the British Agent resident in his territory, and the missionaries at Butterworth.—4. In having given harbour to colonial cattle taken from the colonists by his countrymen.

To these charges Krell replied:—

1. That the British Government could not consider him responsible for the acts of the frontier Kaffirs, inasmuch as the Governor of the colony had made treaties with them entirely independent of him. Besides this, why did our Government support them against him in the dependent of him? 2. That war of 1823, when his father Hintza was about to chastise them for their misdeeds?—3. That the colony ought not to accuse him with joining in the war, merely because some of his people had engaged in it, when it could be proved that he had not only forbidden his people to go, but had punished a chief and all his people who had gone.—4. That it did not become a great nation to make war on another nation upon the report of one man. On such occasions it was, he understood, customary to ask for explanation. The Resident Agent had been alarmed, and made a false report; whereas the truth was, that he, fearing for the Agent's safety, had sent to him, telling him not to leave his station, or he would be killed; and that, as the Agent disbelieved him and fled, he was unable to protect the abandoned station, but that, notwithstanding, he had sent many friendly messages to the Agent since.—4. He demanded proof that he had given refuge to colonial cattle. He denied positively having done so.

These exculpatory assertions Sir Andries believed, or affected to believe, and offered, on the part of Government, to conclude the following arrangements with Krell:—

1. Krell to be acknowledged paramount Chief of all Kaffirland, in that capacity to be responsible for the conduct of the frontier tribe towards the colony.—2. That he, as paramount Chief, should cede to the British Government all the Kaffir territory between the Fish and Kei Rivers, to be settled by the Queen of England, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of peace made by the Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in 1835.—3. That ample restitution should be made to Mr. Fynn, and the missionaries, for all the losses they had suffered, and that Krell should permit and request the return of the British Resident Agent.—4. That Krell should restore to the colony all the colonial cattle found in his country.

These terms Krell, after some haggling about the fourth article, accepted, and the conference closed. After the return of Sir Andries to head-quarters, the following plan of operations was adopted:—The colonial forces beyond the Kel were withdrawn. Krell engaged to guard the passages on that river. Sir Andries undertook to form a defensive line from Krell's borders towards the boors' settlements near the Orange river. Colonel Hare fell back towards the boors' settlements, and Captain Sutton occupied Eland's post. The burgher levies, to whom it had been intimated that their services would be dispensed with after the 9th of September, volunteered to continue in the field as long as they should be required.

The results of these negotiations and military movements will best appear from a private letter from the frontier, of the 9th of September, and from the statements of Sir Andries Stockenström's organ, the *South African Commercial Advertiser*. The letter states that the Amatola heights and ravines are again full of Kaffirs, and that Colonel Hare was going to make a combined attack to dislodge them. Major Hogg has been sent from Tarnbookieland, to co-operate in this movement. Macomo is said to be almost daily sending in overtures of peace, but on terms that cannot be accepted.

The journal above-mentioned says 11,000 sheep are reported as having been carried off from Nell's laager, the spoil of which a party sent out stated on their return they were not able to find. There are 250 farmers in Beaufort, but all dismounted. Large numbers of Kaffirs are said to be collecting in the Baviaan's River, where there are numerous cattle and sheep yet left. Numerous parties of Kaffirs are said to be entering the colony from the Tarka to the sea.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Caledonia* has arrived with New York papers to the 31st of October. They state that the surrender of Monterey has been completed, and that General Taylor is in full possession of that city and all its defences and resources. The process of evacuating the city by the Mexican forces made manifest the fact that the defeated army outnumbered that of the conquerors, for General Taylor's force, which entered Monterey after the surrender, did not exceed 5000 men of all arms, while it is computed that Ampudia's retreating army numbered 7000.

From California, intelligence had reached Washington, just before the *Caledonia* was to leave, that the whole west coast was blockaded by the United States squadron, and the flag of the Union was waving on all the principal points, without having met with opposition.

It seems to be the determination of the United States Government to commence a most vigorous movement against Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico, both at Tampico and Alvarado.

The prospects of peace are as distant as ever. The Mexican Congress does not meet till December, and it can only decide upon the proposals for peace submitted by the United States Government. But no one seems to entertain the belief that Mexico will consent to any terms which the United States have yet offered, or thus far are likely to offer.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Rey West, Mexico, on the 12th ult., which destroyed nearly the whole of the town, the lighthouse there, and at Sand Rey, and drove twenty vessels on shore.

A Philadelphia paper states that the brig *Phoenix* and bark *Angelique* had sailed from Maracaibo for Lagunayra, with 500 Government troops, for the purpose of quelling a revolution which occurred at Caracas during the latter part of September, at the instigation of an individual named Gusmanistas, publisher of a journal at Caracas, and ostensible leader of a large body of partisans, known as the Gusmanistas party.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTION OF RECTOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The annual election of the Lord Rector of this University took place on Monday. Two candidates were proposed for the office—Mr. Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, and Lord John Russell. After a severe contest, the following was the result:—

In Nations	Wordsworth	Russell
— Gt. Britain	31	71
— — — — —	82	60
— — — — —	28	30
— — — — —	20	32
	211	193

So that on the gross poll, the supporters of Mr. Wordsworth were in a clear majority of 18.

By the University statutes, however, the Rector is elected by a majority, not of votes, but of "nations;" and in the event of an equality of "nations," the right of giving the casting vote devolves on the late Rector, or, in his absence, on his Vice-Rector, appointed by himself. The Vice-Rector on this occasion was Dr. Nicholl, the Professor of Astronomy, who gave his casting vote in favour of Lord John Russell. Thus, by the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Whig Premier has been preferred to his literary opponent, though opposed by the two largest "nations," and by a majority of the matriculated members of the University.

The candidates for the office are generally proposed without application to themselves. Their acceptance of office is, therefore, necessary; and if this is not intimated within fourteen days after the election, a new election becomes necessary.

It is expected that in the peculiar relations of "nations" and parties, Lord John will not feel himself justified in accepting the office, in the face of a decided majority of the *comitia*, on the strength of an accidental advantage obtained through an antiquated, and now most unequal classification of the students.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE.—It is reported that the marriage of our respected country member, Captain Dalrymple, with the eldest daughter of the Duke de Coigny, which has been the subject of private rumour for some time, is to take place early in December.—*Galloway Advertiser*.

THE ELGIN BURGHS.—George Duff, Esq., of Milton Duff, near Elgin, second son of General Sir Alexander Duff, and nephew of the Earl of Fife, has announced his intention of standing for the Elgin Burghs at the next election. Mr. Duff is a Whig.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.—We (*Greenock Advertiser*) have seen a private letter, giving a very melancholy account of the destitution which prevails in several of the remote districts of the Highlands. In Long Island numbers are represented as being in a state of actual starvation: there is want of food even among those who could and would be glad to pay for it. They have the grain produce of last year, but if they were to thresh it all now, the straw, which is the winter provender for their cattle, would be useless before it could be used. The tenantry there, it is said, would gladly buy meal at the present time. Barra and South Uist are worse off, but neither is Benbecula, North Uist, or Harris, in a good condition. Parties competent to form a good judgment in the matter have stated that several parts of the Highlands are worse off than Ireland.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The health of London continues to be above the average of the past five years. The weekly bill of mortality published by the authority of the Registrar-General, shows the number of deaths in the metropolis, during the week ending last Saturday, to be 916, or 52 less than the weekly average of the past five years, and 84 less than that of the past five summers. The number of births during the week was 1429; namely, 769 males, and 660 females.

SANATORY CONDITION OF MARYLEBONE.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, of the parishioners of Marylebone, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the sanitary improvements of the parish; B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The object of the meeting appeared to be chiefly to appoint a Sanatory Committee, such as already exists in Westminster and other districts of the metropolis, whose duty it would be to point out to the parochial authorities the various sources of disease in the parish, and to urge upon them the necessity for their immediate removal. Mr. Cochrane, the principal promoter of the meeting, and several other parishioners, addressed themselves to the subject, and referred to a number of reports, particularly that of the superintendent of street cleaning, which pointed out a vast number of lanes, alleys, courts, and small streets in the most filthy condition, many of them not having been swept, or the dust-bins emptied, for years, and all without any of those conveniences so necessary for health. It was stated that nearly 160 families in the parish have only the accommodation of half a room each for the entire family, and many whole families occupied one bed. A series of resolutions were agreed to declaratory of this state of the parish, and the necessity of a remedy by carrying out the objects of the meeting.

CURIOUS SWIMMING EXPERIMENT IN THE THAMES.—Some curious experiments in swimming were made on Wednesday afternoon in the Thames, off Westminster-bridge, for the purpose of testing the Royal Life Preserving and Swimming Apparatus, the invention of Mr. John Keyse. At half-past one, a middle-aged man, named Ward, who, it is understood, was in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, the brewers, having been dressed in the apparatus, which consists of gloves with the hands webbed and extended; air-tight conical armlets, and cork clogs, concave at bottom, he dived into the water in the presence of several thousand spectators. The tide at the time was running with great force through the arches of the bridge, but the swimmer was enabled to make way against the tide, and he swam round several of the piers of the bridge with perfect freedom. Thus far the experiment proved eminently successful; but, instead of ending here, the man expressed himself perfectly able to swim down the river and round the piers of some of the other bridges. Whilst the attempt was being made, and when near the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, he became so completely exhausted, from the coldness of the water and the length of time he had been in, that the most vigorous exertions were forced to be made to get him into the boat that accompanied him. Having been got ashore, he was taken to the Feathers Tavern, in the Commercial-road, Lambeth, where he was put to bed and a surgeon sent for. In the course of a couple of hours, he so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. He was in the water upwards of an hour before he became exhausted.

EMPLOYMENT ON THE RIVER.—At a meeting of the coal-porters and coal-whippers, held on Monday, in the Temperance Hall, Waterloo-road, one of the speakers said that there were 2000 men engaged on the coal-barges along the river, whose wages varied from £2 to £1 15s. a week.

AMERICAN SODA BISCUITS.—A new article of import has recently been brought into this country from America, called soda biscuits. Several shipments have been made; but, as yet, the demand exceeds the supply. The biscuits are made very light, about twenty to the pound, and are of excellent quality, eating as fresh as if they had just left the oven. They are retailed in Liverpool at sixpence a pound.

BOULOGNE AND CALAIS.—The number of persons who passed to and from France by way of Boulogne during the week ending on the 15th inst., was 898, and by way of Calais 261. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were, Boulogne 996, and Calais 217.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF MR. ALSAGER, THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.—On Monday, Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquest on the body of Thomas Massé Alsager, Esq., aged sixty-seven, at that gentleman's residence, 26, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that Mr. Alsager cut his throat in several places on Friday, the 30th of October, and that he died from the wounds on Sunday morning last.—Mr. Oxenford, solicitor, and nephew of the deceased, stated that he saw Mr. Alsager on Thursday (the 29th ult.), when he was very low-spirited. Witness attributed the lowness to some of the occupations of the deceased having ceased.—A Juror: What were his occupations?—Mr. Mills considered that a question which they had no right to inquire into: what could the occupation have to do with this act of the deceased?—The Juror was anxious to ascertain the cause of this act.—Mr. Oxenford said he was very anxious to give every information that he possibly could.—The Juror: Was he not connected with the *Times*?—Mr. Oxenford: Yes; the deceased wrote the City Articles; and having tendered his resignation, it was accepted. When witness met him, there was a lowness of spirits, but it certainly did not arise from anything that occurred with the *Times*, further than that an active mind was thrown out of its employment.—The Juror, after a short consultation, found that the deceased died from exhaustion, the effect of certain wounds inflicted on himself, but that no evidence had been produced as to his state of mind at the time he so inflicted the said wounds.—In addition to his official position, Mr. Alsager had obtained a high standing in the mercantile world, and being so well known as City Correspondent of the *Times*, possessed considerable influence in commercial circles, where he was universally esteemed.

LOSS OF LIFE FROM THE FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—A melancholy catastrophe has occurred at Mortimer, near Reading, occasioned by the falling in of a railway bridge recently erected over the Berks and Hants branch line of the Great Western Railway, now in the course of construction. The lives of three of the workmen employed on the line have been sacrificed: their names are Charles Bailey, Daniel Dibler, and Francis Kimber. Several other workmen are now lying in a precarious condition, owing to the accident. At the inquest, a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death," but not without some strong remarks from the Juror on the culpable neglect, with regard to the erection of bridges on this line, as no less than four lives have been lost, and other accidents occasioned.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday, an inquest was held to investigate the death of Enos Lea, aged twenty-nine, a porter in the employ of Messrs. T. Stinland and Co., railway carriers, who was killed by being jammed between the buffer of some luggage trucks, at Camden station of the above railway yesterday week. From the evidence adduced, it was shown that the luggage train, which ought to have left Birmingham at nine o'clock on Thursday evening, did not do so until an hour after. Its time of arrival at the Camden station is three in the morning, but, on the day in question, it did not arrive until forty minutes after seven, upwards of four hours and three quarters after its proper time. Shortly after its arrival, whilst the deceased was engaged in moving a truck from the turn-table to the weigh-bridge, the signal was given to the engine-driver to close the buffers for the purpose of slackening the coupling chains, and, in doing so, deceased was crushed between the buffer of the truck he was moving and the one next to it, killing him almost instantly. The Juror returned the following verdict:—"That Enos Lea was crushed to death between the buffers of two trucks on the London and North-western Railway, impelled by a certain locomotive engine which had brought the train of fifty-four carriages on the previous night from Birmingham. That such train, being four hours and three quarters behind its time, coupled with the fact that there was a disregard of signals, was the main cause of the occurrence, and the Juror cannot but express their sense of the danger which must always result from such neglect of time signals."

FORGERIES BY A DEPUTY POST-MASTER AT BARNET.—Mr. Morse, late Deputy Postmaster at Barnet, recently absconded. It seems that he is accused of forgery to a considerable extent, and a reward of £50 has been offered for his apprehension. It was Morse's duty to receive the moneys from the payers, and to furnish in return a post-office order for the amount, such orders being duly advised to the post-towns or money-order stations upon which they were respectively drawn. This his order became the authority for payment, and, taking advantage of such a position, he drew to the amount of £2000 in one day upon different offices throughout the country, making the orders payable to various imaginary persons. These orders were principally for £5, the highest amount for which a post-office money letter is given. He then went the round of the stations drawn upon, and signing the orders in the names by which they were advised, no suspicion was aroused, so that the money was paid without hesitation. At the office in Charing-cross nearly 200 of these orders were duly honoured.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN A CHAPEL AT NOTTINGHAM.—A fire was discovered on Sunday night in Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, which is evidently the work of an incendiary. The pulpit was entirely destroyed, the gallery and organ extensively burnt, and the wood floor on which the pulpit stood, the reading desk, and several pews, were altogether destroyed and reduced to ashes. The firemen remained in the chapel, to discover, if possible, the cause of this disaster, when, at a quarter before three in the morning, a second fire broke out in a pew in the north-west corner of the Chapel, which had evidently been smouldering for hours, the articles burning not being of a very combustible nature. The second fire, however, was put out before much mischief had been done by it. A searching inquiry took place as to the cause of this work of destruction, and it was discovered that the vestry had been ransacked, a bottle of wine in a cupboard had been drank, a cash-box had been broken open, and the vestry door left wide open. The building was left safe at nine o'clock on Sunday night. The building is very handsome, erected at great cost, and had a fine-toned organ in it, which is seriously injured.

INGENUOUS SMUGGLING.—On Monday morning, a seizure of an extraordinary description took place at the St. Katherine's Dock Steam Packet Wharf. A case of live geese, brought over from Harlingen in the *Magnet* steamer, had been landed from the vessel, and was being examined by the officer, when he thought the geese appeared unusually tall. He made a more careful scrutiny, and ascertained that a quantity of hay, forming a false bottom, had been made, on which the geese were standing, and on removing that, he discovered beneath a quantity of very thin deal boards. These were also removed, and a quantity of cigars, weighing 44lbs., were exposed to view. The case, geese, twenty-eight in number, and the cigars, were immediately seized and conveyed to the Queen's Warehouse.

LEMENTABLE SUICIDE.—A dreadful case of self-destruction was committed on Sunday night, in Bridgewater-square, Barbican, by a gentleman named Benjamin Crookes, who resided at No. 7 in the square. The deceased until very recently held a lucrative situation at Harmer and Pearson's, distillers, Red-cross-street, Cripple-gate, but having left that house, he had entered into business on his own account, and was erecting a distillery a few miles from town. During the last week or two a marked change had taken place in his manner. On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, whilst his daughter was in one of the lower rooms, she was alarmed at hearing a heavy fall in the apartment in which her father was. She immediately repaired to the spot, where an awful spectacle presented itself: her unfortunate parent was on the floor, with a frightful wound at the lower part of the body, which he had inflicted by plunging a sword into himself. A medical gentleman was promptly in attendance, but not in time to render any assistance. It appears that, to accomplish his object, the deceased had first cut himself over the bowels, and afterwards placed the handle of the sword on the floor, and then threw himself on the point of the blade. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Temporary Insanity."

DEATH OF TWO BROTHERS AT BRIGHTON.—A gentleman named Champion, who had been staying for some time at No. 45, Marine-parade, died last week; and on Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Champion, brother of the deceased, came down from London to superintend the funeral arrangements. Mr. Thomas Champion was 72 years of age, and he was very much unnerved at the loss of his brother. On Sunday evening he went into his bed-room, and whilst there he fell down, and almost instantly expired. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body on Monday evening, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Saturday night a fatal accident occurred on this line, at Luddon Foot station, by which one of the guards, named William Worthington, lost his life. It appears that about dusk a luggage-train, on its way to Leeds, stopped at the station to detach some waggons, which had just been done, when another luggage-train came up in the same direction, and there being no signal up, ran into the first with fearful violence. The unfortunate guard was on the last truck, which was shattered to pieces, and he was killed on the spot. His head, when found, was several yards from the body, which was fast under the wheels of the engine. The engine was destroyed, and several of the waggons broken to pieces, and others seriously damaged.

FORGED ORDERS ON THE BIRMINGHAM STOCK EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday the members of the Birmingham Stock Exchange discovered three forged orders to purchase upwards of three hundred shares of the Birmingham and Stour Valley Railway Company, at a price considerably in advance of the current rates, which had been declining during the day. It appears that the prices, which, on Monday, were as high as £4 18s. premium per share, opened on Tuesday, at 3½, but subsequently fell to 2½. In the afternoon, three orders were sent in, purporting to be from "E. Massey," and Mr. Onions, two sharebrokers in the town, to buy upwards of three hundred shares at £2 17s. 6d. Surprised at the suddenness of the advance, one of the brokers called on Mr. Massey to ascertain the reason of the rise, when it was found that the orders were forged, neither that gentleman nor Mr. Onions having sent any orders in to purchase shares.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, by Mr. Baker, at the Halifax Arms, King Edward-street, Mile-end-New-town, on the body of Mary Ann Ryan, a widow, aged forty-five years. The body lay in a parish shell at the house, No. 5, Spring-gardens, King Edward-street, a narrow row of houses, between which ran a black muddy ditch. The room was on the ground floor, about six feet square, and destitute of every article of furniture, bed, or bedding. The body was found lying doubled up near the fire-grate.—Elizabeth Simmons, widow, said she occupied the room in which deceased lay, for which she paid one shilling and sixpence per week rent; the deceased had lodged with her for some months, and paid her sixpence a week for the accommodation. She obtained a few pence per week by making up men and boys' cloth caps for a person in the same street. Could not obtain more than would get her a cup of tea and dry bread, and was frequently without that. She had no bedding, but lay on the ground beneath some ragged, her head being supported by a wooden box for a pillow. She owed witness 2s. for the last four weeks' rent, having had but a few caps to make during that interval, and very little to eat. Her apparel consisted of only the remnants of an old chemise and ragged gown, without stockings or shoes. On Sunday night, witness went to her own bed, which is only a heap of rugs, with scarcely any covering; witness obtaining a scanty living by vending nuts in the streets. About two o'clock in the morning, she awoke and found deceased stiff and cold.—Verdict, "Found dead; death being accelerated by long-continued privation and starvation."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A meeting of the Gloucestershire agriculturists was held on Monday at Cirencester, when an association was formed, having for object the abolition of the malt tax.

The departure of Sir Henry Pottinger for the Cape of Good Hope has been postponed to next month.

It is reported that the second daughter of the Duke of Modena, Maria Beatrice Anna Francisca, who was born on the 13th February, 1824, is affianced to the younger brother of the Count de Montemolino, who was born on the 15th March, 1822.

Letters from Leghorn of the 7th state that the population of Fano (delegation of Pesaro and Urbino) has risen against the Jesuits of the town. The people, imputing to the Jesuits a conspiracy against the Pope, and, believing that their convent was the centre of the conspiracy, forced an entrance into it, and after doing much damage, ill-treated some of the members. A demonstration has also, it is said, taken place against the Jesuits at Perugia.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 28th ult. have arrived. Cholera was raging at Bagdad; several thousands had fallen victims, and little or no business was doing in consequence. Many of the inhabitants had fled from the scene of death to the mountains and the adjacent towns and villages. The Sultan had issued an edict, restricting the exportation of grain, notwithstanding the harvest throughout Turkey had proved most abundant.

Mr. Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet, who has been very ill, is much better.

The new penal code for all Russia orders corporal punishments of capital criminals to be executed publicly, as a warning to the people, and with all possible solemnity. By this code, and in consequence of an Imperial ukase, the punishment of the knot is for ever abolished in Russia. Instead of it is substituted, for the most heinous offences, the Platte branding, and banishment; with hard labour, to Siberia.

The Belgian Senate held a sitting on the 14th, in which it was unanimously voted to admit all provisions free of duty, and to prohibit the exportation of such matters up to Oct. 1, 1847.

Letters from Berlin, of the 8th instant, give a deplorable account of the Money Market in that capital. The Bourse is in a state of financial crisis, which is the more alarming and embarrassing in so far as it does not proceed, like the depression in Paris, from political causes. Over-speculation in railways appears to have been the origin of the embarrassment.

The French Government has received the important news of the discovery, at Guadaloupe, of a considerable mine of sulphur in the Solfa-Terra of Basse-Terre, the surface of which sank during the late earthquake.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th inst., says:—"The ordinance issued by the Bavarian Government, imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. on the exportation of corn, has produced alarm in the Tyrol, inasmuch as that province derives the greatest part of its supplies from Bavaria, and at the same time enjoys the advantage of paying only one-half of the ordinary entrance duties of Austria. Our Government has, with great regret, been forced to depart from its principle of not fettering the corn-trade, and has also put restrictions on exportation."

A letter from Berlin states that a petition to the Provincial Diet, praying for a constitution of States General, was in circulation in that city. "This fact," says the letter, "is important, as hitherto the middle classes of our city have exhibited but little interest in the constitution question."

Another serious slip of earth, on the Bishopstoke and Salisbury branch of the South Western Railway, took place a few days ago, to a greater extent than the one which occurred about three weeks ago. It was fortunate no men were at work near the place at the time. There is not the least probability of the opening taking place on the 1st of December next, as has been reported.

On Monday there were several dishes of raspberries exhibited in Covent-garden market. These were not the produce of forcing, but were natural crops grown in the open air in a garden near Turnham-green, being the second supply this season.

The Duchess of Braganza (widow of Don Pedro) and suite passed Dover on Monday last, in the *Duke of Cornwall* steamer, for Ostend.

The former chief of the Libanus, Emir-Beschir, has received permission from the Turkish Government to fix his residence at Broussa.

We are sorry to find that unfavourable intelligence has been received of the *Ethiopia* steamer, and of the consequent relinquishment of her attempt to re-ascend the Niger. Mr. Jamieson, in a circular addressed to the gentlemen who aided him in fitting out the last expedition, states that he has received from Captain Becroft and Dr. King the information that, when the steamer was upon the Gaboon River, her boilers suddenly gave way, and that, although the engineer succeeded in repairing them so as to complete the exploration of that river, they afterwards burst so frequently as to render it altogether unsafe to hazard another ascent of the Niger with them. The vessel has accordingly been laid up at Fernando Po, under the care of Captain Becroft, and Dr. King is on his way to England.

A *Bal Masqué* of a singular character was given on Monday evening at Blackheath. Near Trinity Church, on Blackheath Hill, is a cavern, supposed to have been constructed by the Danes, 180 feet below the surface. In this unpolished ball room 1500 persons assembled, and kept up their amusements with spirit until daybreak.

The Board of Ordnance has rejected the proposal for the use of Schombert's gun cotton in the British army.

Madame Anchar, the nurse of the King of Rome, the son of Napoleon, died at Lagny on the 15th inst. King Louis Philippe revived in her favour, in 1831, the pension of 2000*fr.* granted to her by the Emperor, and which was suppressed under the Restoration.

A letter from Paris has the following:—"Such is the demand for Irish labourers on railways in France, that they can earn 5*fr.* to 6*fr.* a day, while the native workmen only receive 3*fr.* to 3½*fr.*"

Another extra number of the *London Gazette* was published on Wednesday night. It contains above 90 notices of intended applications to Parliament for private bills, most of which are for making or extending railways. The time for the deposit of the plans and sections and books of reference, with the clerks of the peace and parish clerks, will expire next Monday week. There was an extra number of the *Gazette*, devoted to a similar purpose, a few days previously.

The act providing for the establishment of baths and washhouses has been taken advantage of by many towns. It has already been adopted by the boroughs of Worcester, Birmingham, Leeds, Stockport, and Bath, as well as by the metropolitan parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Marylebone. The parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, Paddington, St. James, Piccadilly, and St. Andrew, Holborn, will probably be soon added to the list, as well as Exeter and other boroughs.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in London, from Brussels.

A railway company has been founded at Rome under the name of "National Association." Prince Conti is the president.

It is in contemplation to form an omnibus company in Liverpool, on a very extensive scale. The establishment is first to consist of 100 omnibuses, and 800 horses, at an estimated outlay of £35,000; the profit upon which, charging passengers at the rate of 1*d.* per mile, is calculated at £14—£835 per annum, provided the vehicles fill pretty well.

A letter from Roverdo, of the 1st inst., states that the Tyrol has had its inundations also. From the 28th to the 31st October it rained so incessantly that the Elsch rose above its banks, and did great damage. For several days all communications between the two banks of the river were interrupted.

A Berlin Correspondent of the *Journal de Frankfurt* writes on the 11th:—"M. de Gerolt, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in North America, has prolonged his stay here several weeks, in order to receive instructions on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Zollverein; M. de Gerolt will take his departure this week for Washington."

The Emperor of Russia has created a regiment, to be called the Chasseurs of the Caucasus, upon the same system as the French Chasseurs d'Afrique. They are clothed, armed, and accoutred expressly for mountain warfare.

According to accounts from the frontiers of Poland, the three protecting powers of Cracow have taken the resolution to put an end to the independence of the Republic, and immediately to sanction the re-union of its territory with the Austrian states.

The *Vigie de Dieppe* states that, a few nights back, a young English boy was burnt to death at Petit-Apperville, in consequence of chemical matches having set fire to his clothes.

Meetings are being held all through Germany to concert measures for providing cheap food for the poorer classes of the population.

The *Silesian Gazette* contains correspondence from Warsaw, of the 8th instant, in which it is stated that eighty Jews, with their Rabbi at their head, had applied to the authorities of that city for permission to wear their ancient costume. They were not only refused, it appears, their request, but they had the additional mortification of being shorn of their beards and flowing locks, and, moreover, of paying the barbers.

Immense quantities of corn (says the *Nuremberg Courier*) have been stored up in Moldavia and Wallachia, and considerable quantities continue to arrive from Lower Hungary.

N. P. Willis, the well-known American writer, was married at New Bedford, in the United States, on the 1st of last month, to a daughter of the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, member of Congress. The fair bride is named Cornelia, and is described to be *petite*, witty, and an heiress.

It has been calculated that there are at the present time about 400 new churches in course of erection in England.

The alleged matrimonial engagement between Prince Louis Napoleon and Miss Burdett Coutts, reported by a Paris journal, has been contradicted by authority.

A letter from Odessa of the 15th ult. states that the corn harvest has been very abundant in Southern Russia, except on the coast of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff.

A disturbance took place at Annaberg (Saxony) on the 10th inst., owing to 600 workmen having entered the manufactory of Messrs. Fisenstuck and Co., demanding the destruction of a piece of machinery which they said threw many of them out of work. No such machine was found. They smashed some of the other machinery. Order has since been re-established.



FORT ST. JULIAN, ON THE TAGUS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

In our latest impression last week we gave an account of the progress of the insurrection in Portugal to the 7th instant. We have since received Lisbon letters to the 10th instant.

A conflict had taken place, on the 7th, between a body of troops and the insurgents, near Cintra. The firing lasted for some hours. A few were killed and wounded on both sides. The people escaped in various directions.

An official account has been published at Lisbon of the affair between the troops and the insurgents at Cintra. The loss on either side is not stated; but there is reason to believe that the troops lost between forty and fifty men, killed or wounded. The insurgents fought desperately, disputing the ground inch by inch, as they retired across the mountains, and got away without leaving any prisoners, so that it was no great victory after all. The only advantage gained, in fact, was the temporary dispersion of the armed peasants, only to assemble again as soon as the soldiers' backs are turned.

By the last accounts received, the Duke of Saldanha was at Sobral; and, if it be true that Antas has advanced to Cadaval, they are only fourteen miles distant from each other, and a battle may be daily expected, unless Antas should be wise enough to retire upon Coimbra or Santarem, and there wait his enemy's attack.

Intelligence of the fall of Evora is hourly expected. Schwalback was to begin shelling that town on the 7th.

It was reported at Lisbon that the Oporto insurgents, under the command of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, had sallied out and defeated the Queen's troops, under Baron Casal, and that Sa da Bandeira had been wounded in the leg.

The people of Cacilhas and Almada, on the south bank of the Tagus, and right opposite Lisbon, from which they are not two miles distant, are in open revolt against the Queen's Government. They have destroyed the telegraph at Almada. The Government has its hands so full of work in putting down insurrection on every side, that it cannot spare troops to send over. The insurgents there are said not to fall short of 500 armed men.

Colonel Wyld had arrived at Lisbon, and great interest was excited to know the object of his mission. In the best informed quarters, it was supposed that he was sent to act as mediator between the contending parties.

The leaders of the insurgents are determined to fight obstinately. The struggle will be sanguinary and tedious.

A loan with the French Bank was in negotiation; but the terms were so extravagant that they could not be accepted. It is not likely the loan will be effected.

The *Diario* contains a decree degrading from their rank, and depriving of their titles and honours, the following persons, for having taken part in the rebellion, viz.:—Counts Bomfin and Talpa, Baron Almargem, Brigadier Celestino, Colonels Cesar Vasconcellos, Avila, Conceiro, and Horta, Majors Correa and Leopoldino, Captains Jose Estevo, Corea, and Giton (a Frenchman).

Letters from Madrid assert positively that accounts had been received there from Lisbon, announcing that, immediately after the departure of the troops for

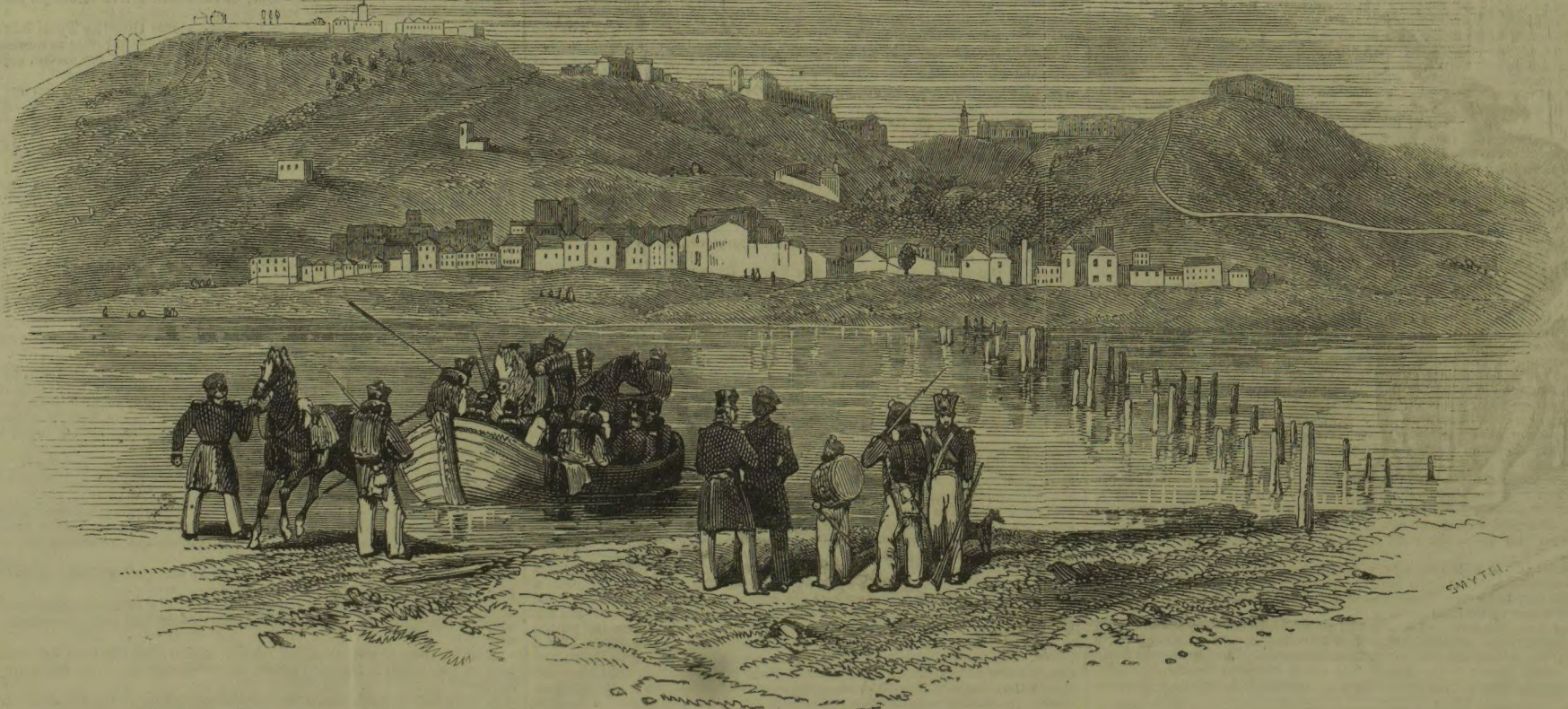
the capital, the people rose against the Government, and the Queen, in order to save her life, took refuge on board the *Hibernia*. An attempt was made at the Paris Bourse on Tuesday to turn this statement to account, but it was generally discredited. It will be seen by subsequent intelligence, to be found at page 327, that the rumour was unfounded.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are indebted to the Portfolio of an obliging Correspondent for the pair of Sketches annexed. The first shows the entrance of the river Tagus and Fort St. Julian. This broad river gives to Lisbon a most splendid and safe harbour, which, it is said, might contain all the fleets of Europe. It will be perceived by the above intelligence that the Revolution had extended to the south bank of the Tagus, opposite to that on which Fort St. Julian is placed.

The second Engraving presents a view of the Town of Santarem, situated upon the right bank of the Tagus; the district of Santarem, of which the above is the capital, extending for nearly thirty miles on both sides of the river. By letters from Lisbon to the 8th inst., Santarem had been evacuated by the Queen's troops, and immediately occupied by the disaffected.

In former times, the town was fortified by the Arabs with thick walls and strong towers; but no trace remains at present of the ancient fortification, except the five gates, which serve as entrances to the town, and a ruinous old castle. Near this place, the French, under Massena, remained for some time, being unable to penetrate to Lisbon. The town is well built; and there is an Academy here, instituted in the year 1747.



SANTAREM, ON THE TAGUS.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

OLD PALACE AT CHESTER.

THIS is a fine specimen of the half-timbered houses of the ancient City of Chester, rich in antiquities, military, ecclesiastical, and civil, probably, beyond any other place in the kingdom.

The mansion before us is one of the picturesque dwellings of the sixteenth century, and is situated in Watergate-street. It was originally a palace of the Earls of Derby; and, as it bears the date 1591, two years before the death of Henry, the fourth Earl, one of the Peers who sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. At present, it has occupants of a different rank; but the timber gables, the carved pilasters and panels, carry us back to one of the most interesting periods of English domestic architecture.

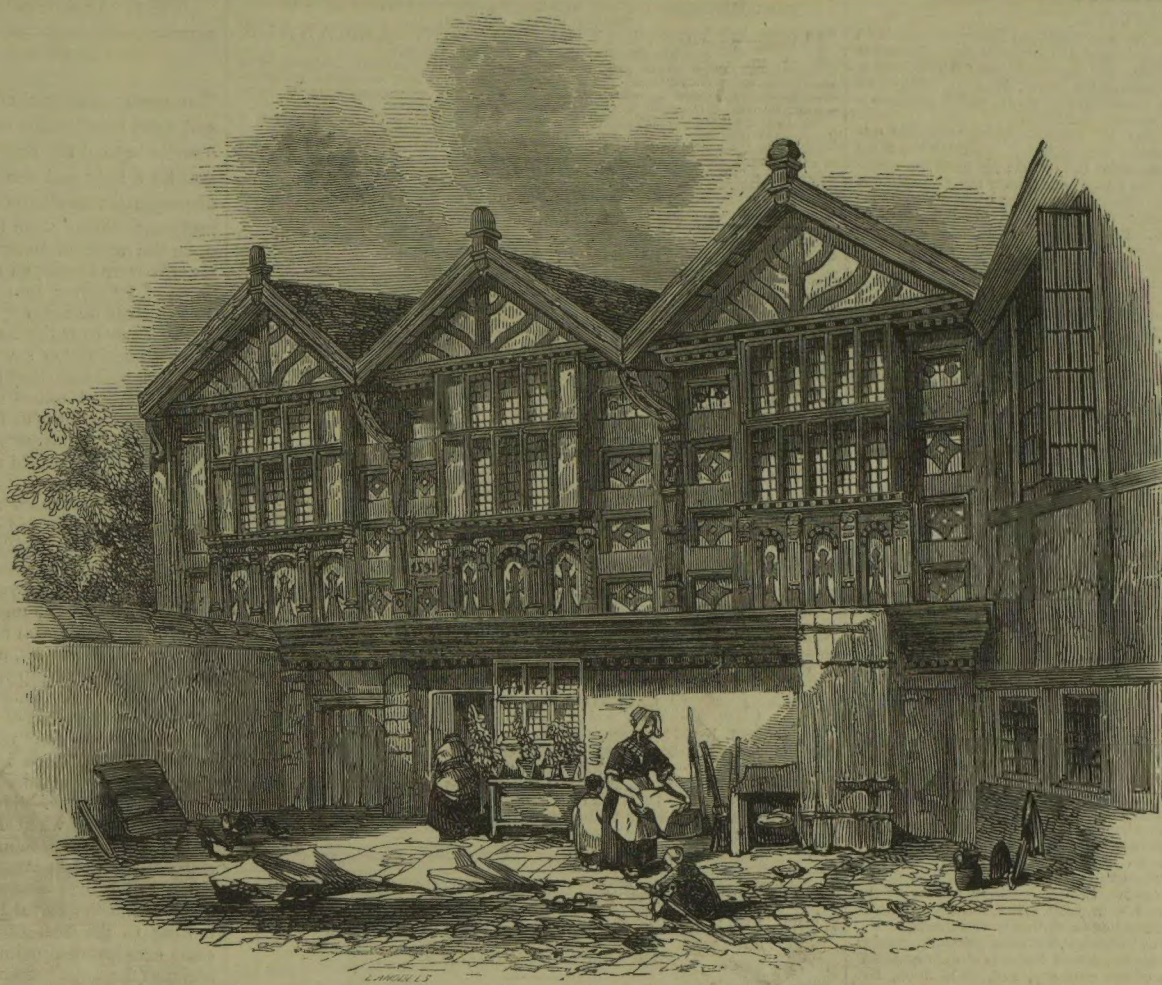
THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

A very agreeable ballet has served to introduce to the London public a very agreeable dancer, destined, if we mistake not, to take the very highest rank in her profession—and that at no distant period. Mademoiselle Sophie Fuoco—a name which, should she perform *Alma*, would be superlatively appropriate to “*La Fille de Feu*”—has been for some little time the idol of the Académie Royale, and report had spoken loudly of her talent and attractions. But we hear and read such wonderful accounts of *artistes* in foreign countries, and meet with such sad disappointments when they arrive in our own, that we did not place any very great reliance upon the anticipatory puffs of the papers and bills. Our pleasure was, in consequence, twofold at witnessing the triumphant success achieved by the *danseuse* in question. She is evidently very young—we were told, not more than nineteen—and her features are remarkably prepossessing and expressive. Her school of dancing partakes rather of that which the inventors of nice distinctions in Terpsichorean *evils* have christened the *Real*, and possibly this is the most attractive. She reminds us more of Carlotta Grisi than any of the other leading favourites. Her activity and lightness are remarkable; and she lacks only a little more of earnestness in her pantomime to at once challenge comparison with any female dancer of the day.

The ballet of “*Betty*” was chosen for her *début*. In this she has been playing the chief character, with the greatest success, in Paris. With the subject we expect all our readers are familiar: it is that of Mr. Howard Payne’s pleasant comedietta of “*Charles the Second*”—the piece in which the madcap King and Rochester get into such scrapes at Captain Copp’s Tavern, at Wapping.

As a set-off against the pilfering of English dramatists from their French brethren, the latter have lately taken a vast liking to English subjects, invented or ready-made; one of the last instances, in ballet, being the “*Diable à Quatre*.” But as, with us, “*Betty*” is not a very euphonious name—reminding one rather of mops, brooms, and “all work,” than flirtations with Royalty—the title of the ballet, which, by the way, follows the incidents of the comedy pretty closely, has been changed to “*The Wags of Wapping*,” and a very pleasant entertainment it makes; beautifully got up, with charming scenery, and tasteful costumes, and admirably performed by everybody—from whom we may select two clever German sisters, the *Scours St. Louis*, for especial notice. Their double hornpipe was a very spirited affair, and up-



REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF THE EARL OF DERBY, AT CHESTER.

roariously applauded. The success of dancer, ballet master, and auxiliaries, was, in a word, unquestioned; and Mr. Bunn will find that he has made a “hit” in engaging Mademoiselle Fuoco. She will fill the house—at all events, at half-price—for some time to come.

In the *Morning Chronicle*, we find the following curious history of the drama on which the ballet of “*Betty*” has been founded. “It must now be more than forty years since the late Tom Dibdin produced his ‘*Waggeries at Wapping*’ at the Surrey Theatre, having taken a tradition from one of the chroniclers of Charles’s times as the basis of his plot. It was a popular piece, in which Elliston subsequently played at the Olympic. On the 27th of May, 1824, under the title of ‘*Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch*,’ a comedy was performed for the first time at Covent-Garden Theatre, with a similar story. The authorship of the drama was claimed by Mr. Howard Payne, an American actor, who was lessee of Sadler’s Wells Theatre, and who concocted the tragedy of ‘*Brutus*’ for Kean, and made a translation of Schiller’s ‘*Robbers*’ for himself. Dibdin, however, protested against Mr. Payne’s claim for originality; when the latter was constrained to admit that ‘*Charles the Second*’ was a translation from the French *comédie* by Alexandre Duval, called ‘*La Jeunesse de Henri Cinq*,’ performed, by the way, on the opening night of the French Plays last Friday. Duval originally intended his piece as an opera, for which Mehul was to have composed the

music; but having had a dispute with the manager of the operatic Théâtre Feydeau, Duval transformed it into a comedy: the censorship, however, of the Empire, objected to the title of ‘*Charles the Second*’ as that Monarch succeeded Cromwell, — an historical reminiscence that might not have proved agreeable to Napoleon. The order was given that the piece should be designated ‘*La Jeunesse de Henri Cinq*,’ despite the protest of Duval that, with such a title, the favourite of the *King* ought to have been a *Falstaff*, instead of a *Rochester*, to which historical objection the censorship replied, ‘*C’est la même chose*.’ Hérold, the French composer, when in Naples, wrote an opera for Duval’s libretto, called ‘*La Gioventù di Enrico Quinto*.’ Its next transformation was into a ballet pantomime, in two acts, entitled ‘*Betty*,’ invented by M. Mazilier, and the music by M. Ambroise Thomas. The English piece has returned to this, its original country, at Drury-Lane Theatre, with the title of ‘*The Wags of Wapping*,’ in the same shape as at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, only that M. Barrez, one of the best of European ballet-masters, has invested it with stronger *couleur locale* and nationality than in the French version. We may add, that Howard Payne’s translation and M. Mazilier’s adaptation are close transcripts of Duval’s comedy, as the latter was of Dibdin’s burletta.”

OLYMPIC.

We never before sat out a five act piece—paying great attention to it, and studying the cast on the bill with extreme care; and then, at the conclusion being utterly bewildered as to what it all meant, until the other evening, when we were present at the representation of a new comedy called “*Life*,” at the above house, written by “F. Palmer, Esq.” How it was that “*Life*” did not terminate in its natural opposite state, we cannot tell: except that the fate of a gentleman in the pit, who entertained his own notions upon the subject, and, upon hissing lustily, was instantaneously expelled, held up a severe example to those who wished to stay for the divertimento, and kept them quiet. There was a curious state of mind produced by this comedy; you constantly thought you were going to hear something smart, and it never came; the dialogue was a series of verbal fireworks, with the bangs cut off. Despite its name, there was an absence of all the principles of life in the play; its action was the galvanised vitality of nothingness; and, as such, it was a great curiosity, very well worth going to see. We must confess, for our own part, that it made us laugh heartily; but we cannot say whether this was at those points intended to evoke hilarity. The intelligent critic of the *Times* has called it “a great dramatic enigma;” we think if the solution was played as an afterpiece, it would be a commendable arrangement.

Where one could not discover what traits of character the performers were expected to portray, there is not much to be said respecting their acting. Now and then, however, the haze that enveloped the plot cleared away a little for a few seconds, and then Mrs. R. Gordon, Mr. Leigh Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy, came out vividly enough. Mr. H. Lee played a sharper very creditably, reminding us singularly of poor Yates.

The piece was very nicely put upon the stage; and a park scene, in the second act, was loudly and deservedly applauded. The cast included all the members of this really excellent company; it is to be regretted they had not a better vehicle for the display of their talents. We have given the best description of it that we can; and, in conclusion, we quote the motto above the ship, on the cheap glass seals, “*Such is Life*.”



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF “THE WAGS OF WAPPING,” AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Mitchell commenced his season, as we announced, on Friday evening last; and with every prospect of making it a prolonged and lucrative one. There are few entertainments in London more refined and agreeable than that offered at the St. James's Theatre; and the appearance of the house, both on Friday and Monday evening, proved that this was acknowledged by many, whose presence is at all times the best warranty of attraction and excellence.

Duval's comedy, "La Jeunesse de Henri V." was the opening piece—the original, as we have stated, of our "Charles the Second." We think the name might have been altered, on its representation in London; for there was something very comical in making Rochester the favourite of Henry the Fifth, King of England; although, when the play was first produced, there was a reason for this: it served to introduce our old favourite Cartigny as *Copp*, and Rhozevil as the *King*, and they were warmly greeted. But the attraction of the evening was the *début* of Mdlle. Brohan who played *Lisette* afterwards in Regnard's three-act play, "Les Folies Amoureuses;" and *Lisè*, in "Les Rivaux d'eux Mêmes." This young lady, who is the "first chambermaid," in our own dramatic nomenclature, of the Théâtre Français, at once established herself as a great favourite with the audience: indeed, we have rarely witnessed so satisfactory an introduction; for the subscribers to Mr. Mitchell's theatre are at times very fastidious. Mdlle. Brohan is young, pretty and expressive. Her acting is chiefly characterised by a most agreeable vivacity and archness of manner, and that perfect concealment of all art and study, so necessary to form the accomplished *artiste*. It is to be hoped that her *comé* from the Théâtre Français is of some little duration; for most assuredly she will prove an attraction. It was announced in the bills that Monsieur Perlet's arrival in London had been retarded by indisposition. He will appear, we believe, on Monday evening.

PRINCESS'

Mr. J. R. Scott, the American tragedian, played *Richard the Third*, from Cibber's version, at this theatre on Wednesday evening; but the performance was not, upon the whole, a satisfactory one. He has the common fault of those transatlantic artists we have yet seen—that of ultra-vehemence and the mistaking of rant for power. His effects are all physical: and the applause of the house, when gained, is rather of the kind that would greet Mr. N. T. Hicks, of the transpentine theatres, when he threw himself from the top of the theatre into a chasm, than a tribute to a judicious impressive interpretation of the author. We think that Mr. Scott would appear to far greater advantage as a melo-dramatic actor than as a tragedian. The crudity of his style was less visible in the rough *Sir Giles Overreach* than in *Richard*, whose delicate villainy can only be properly depicted by consummate artistic skill. There was no attempt to pourtray diplomacy in Mr. Scott's impersonation; every motive was palpable enough. We do not deny that he has a certain degree of talent, but it is very far from being of a first-rate description. And at the same time it is due to him to state that he was loudly applauded, both during the progress and at the conclusion of the tragedy, which was put on the stage in a style deserving commendation.

Much sympathy has been expressed in the profession for the sufferers by the late fire at the Garrick. Several of the performers have been engaged at different houses. Amongst them, Mr. Gomersal is going to ASTLEY'S, where he will sustain his original character of *Napoleon*, in "The Battle of Waterloo." Mr. Broadfoot, the stage manager, informs us that many of the points in "The Demon Horse" which called forth our remarks last week have been amended.

A performer new to the London boards—Mr. Lester—has been playing at the HAYMARKET, in "The Little Devil," and with good effect. He promises to become an acquisition to the already excellent *corps* of that establishment.

The LYCEUM will re-open on the 21st of December, with the dramatic version of Mr. Dickens's Christmas story, on which Mr. Albert Smith is already engaged. The cast will comprise all the strength of the company, and, in addition, Mr. Leigh Murray and Miss May are, we believe, engaged.

Mr. Weipert's *Soirées Dansantes*, at the PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOMS, deserve to be praised for the admirable manner in which they are conducted. The band is of first-rate excellence, and the programme always attractive, and judiciously selected.

The manager of the VICTORIA announces the reduction of the price of admission to his gallery to *three pence*. This is at the rate of a penny a play!

THE POLISH BALL.

Guildhall never presented a more brilliant scene than on Wednesday evening, when the ball took place in aid of the funds belonging to the Literary Association of Poland. The old stonework glowed with light and warmth, and there was something exceedingly beautiful in the twinkling jets of gas that outlined all the arches and pillars of the interior. Gog and Magog looked perfectly astonished. The expression of their countenances always betokens a certain degree of bewilderment; but last night this was increased to utter incomprehensibility as they stared so fixedly at the whirling, many-coloured crowds below them.

We should imagine that there could not have been much less than two thousand persons present; but the company was so divided in the different rooms, all of which were thrown open, that it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the numbers. There was a Concert in the Council Chamber, of which we only heard a few faint notes over the heads of the densely-crowded company; but it was spoken of in raptures, afterwards, by everybody. The Ball, however, was the great feature of the evening. There were more tancy dresses than we have seen upon any former occasion; and many more dancers: in fact, at half-past four, there was no apparent relaxation in their unwearied energies. One of the chief objects of interest was the tapestry woven by the ladies of Poland, and presented to Lord Dudley Stuart; and this was well displayed on the wall opposite the entrance, brilliantly illuminated. There was no lack of refreshments, which were included in the price of the tickets; and these were very good. Mr. Adams conducted the band, and played all the popular waltzes and polkas of the season, which found, if anything, too many votaries. The dances were well arranged, confined almost exclusively to the two above named, alternating with quadrilles, with a Spanish dance, and the Caledonians for those who still cling to the dark ages of Terpsichore. The large number of pretty faces was the subject of general remark; nor did the ball lose in spirit from the indefatigability of a party of guardsmen, who kept everything alive. Besides the officials and the patrons of the society, there were present Lords Munster and Adolphus Vane; Sir Charles Shakerly; Captains de Barth, Purves, Seymour; Messrs. Jesse, Montgomery, Somerset, Ellison, C. Ellison, and many other members of the fashionable world.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the Repeal Association, on Monday, were only remarkable or an exhibition of sympathy from the United States.

Mr. O'Connell announced subscriptions from America, the chief of which was one of £400 from the Repealers of Boston. (Great cheering.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, here rose, and was received with immediate attention. He was deputed, he said, by a preponderating majority of the Catholic prelates and of the priesthood generally, to express his and their unaltered and unalterable attachment to O'Connell and his peace acting principles. The right rev. gentleman attacked the *Nation* newspaper as essentially "infidel," and denounced the Young Irelanders with great emphasis.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. O'Connell proposed three vast "hurrahs" for the Bishop of Elphin, which were given accordingly.

Mr. Curtis, barrister, announced a sum of £83 from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and eighty-two of his clergy. (More cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell (to the upper galleries): I will tell you a secret, and there's enough of you there to keep it—"I do not care twopenny for the Young Irelanders." (Laughter.)

After an unimportant speech from Mr. O'Connell, the rent for the week was announced to be £372 3s. 2d.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.—The *Galway Mercury* contains a notice of an appalling occurrence, which took place last week at Lurgan, near Loughrea, when Mr. John Lalor, who had been for a considerable time past labouring under insanity, set on fire the house in which he resided at Lurgan, and it was consumed to ashes. He also shot his sister Sarah, aged 30, whilst endeavouring to induce him to leave the house when burning. The Kilchrist police were immediately on the spot, and it was not until having threatened to fire at him, that they succeeded in removing him from the room; they were then relieved by a few of the Loughrea police, who conducted him to the Loughrea Bridewell. The gun-shot wound inflicted on his sister at once put an end to her existence. She was frequently besought by the servant-maid not to venture into the room, yet she unfortunately persisted, and, on catching hold of him, he pushed her from him, and seized a gun which had been loaded in the room, and at once committed the fatal act. An inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was according to the above circumstances.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A man, named John Wallace, residing at Stony Island, near Portlanna, county Galway, was inhumanly murdered on Wednesday night (last week), by three armed men, who broke into his house. The taking of, and which another tenant had given up, or been obliged to leave, is the only reason that can be assigned.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PHILLOTT.—We have to record the demise of this veteran officer, whose name is so familiar to those acquainted with military history. The melancholy event took place a few days since at the gallant officer's residence at Kensington Gore. Though comparatively in subordinate rank, the deceased has seen some distinguished service, during a connection with the British army of upwards of fifty years.

MR. FERRAND AND THE POOL-LAWS.—It has been arranged between the counsel for both parties that Mr. Ferrand shall show cause in the Queen's Bench on Tuesday next, against the rule obtained by Mr. Lewis, the Poor-Law Commissioner, for alleged libel.

EXPLOSIONS IN THE THAMES.—The harbour master, Captain Fisher, has within the last few days completed the removal of three sunken wrecks, which have for some considerable time greatly impeded the navigation of the river in the Lower Hope. Their removal was effected by submarine explosions of various charges, averaging from 50 to 500lbs., fired by means of a galvanic battery. In the case of the larger explosion, a remarkable incident occurred at the moment of firing. A shoal of fish was passing over the spot, and nearly the whole of them were blown out of the water to the extent of near 30 feet, the circumstance being followed by the rising of a huge column of water, and with it a large portion of the destroyed wreck, as if from a volcano. The river from London-Bridge to the Nore is now perfectly free of obstruction. The dangerous shoal of hard shingle off Limehouse Reach, which stopped the navigation of vessels of a large draught at low water, has recently been entirely removed by the same means. The depth of water has been increased from four to seventeen feet at low water.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Observations, and the Natural History of the Year.

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional references only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LONDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LONDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LONDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTOX; illustrative of the National Sports.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge—Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals; Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated) Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c.

Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets; Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c.

Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847.

High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The Eclipse, with Engravings.

A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass.

Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart.

Holidays kept at Public Offices; Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.

British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time.

Stamps and Taxes, &c.

The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company City Officers—Law Courts: Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Offices—New Postal Regulations.

New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act.

New Domestic Hints.

Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated).

Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 22.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity—St. Cecilia.

MONDAY, 23.—St. Clement—Old Martinmas.

TUESDAY, 24.—Peace with America, 1814.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Catherine—Jupiter rises at 4h. 28m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 26.—Dr. Watts died, 1748, aged seventy-six.

FRIDAY, 27.—Hatfield House burnt, 1835.

SATURDAY, 28.—Mars rises at 5h. 8m. a.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridges for the Week ending November 28.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 34	4 56	5 19	5 43	6 9	6 33
7 6	7 41	8 16	8 57	9 32	10 6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Lector."—The "Penny Cyclopædia" is infinitely superior to the other work named by our Correspondent. Altogether, it is the most important and valuable work published by the Useful Knowledge Society.

"An Admirer and Constant Subscriber" is recommended to apply to one of the Publishers of Novels—Mr. Colburn, Mr. Bentley, or Mr. Newby.

"H. G. L."—Carmarthenshire.—Declined; with thanks.

"A Subscriber," Edinburgh.—The announcement will appear shortly.

"Montgomery."—We do not know the present locus in quo of Mr. Frost's Picture of "Diana Surprised by Actæon." It has not been engraved elsewhere than in our Journal. Our Correspondent will meet with a fine collection of Prints from Works of the Old Masters, at Messrs. Smith's, Little-street, Leicester-square.

"Eliza."—We should be glad to adopt our Correspondent's suggestion, did we think it would be popular with our Subscribers.

"Old Canville."—The same reply as the preceding.

"A Weekly Reader," Dublin.—Refusal to sign a Deed of Assignment to Creditors does not preclude proceedings for the recovery of the debt in question.

"H. W."—Sheffield.—The Chinese Collection was opened at Knightsbridge, in July, 1842: an Engraving of the interior appeared in No. 13 of our Journal.

"Whisper."—We have neither time nor space for the solutions of Arithmetical puzzles.

"J. F. S."—Jules Janin is the feuilletoniste of the Journal des Débats.

"Agnor."—The appointment of Midshipmen in the East India Company's Service is in the gift of the Directors.

"Candour."—The Portrait in question was engraved from a family Picture.

"An Academy Student."—The Series of Illustrations of the Seasons is completed.

"Paulina Pr." is quizzical.

"Locomotive."—The greatest Railway speed has hitherto been obtained with the Broad Gauge.

"G. H."—Mr. J. M. Morgan, who has visited Wurtemberg and the chief towns in Switzerland, for the benevolent purpose of exciting attention to the plan of Christian Colonisation throughout Europe, in which secular affairs will be subordinate to the religious and moral improvement and to the general well-being of the Colonists, has, we understand, met with much success, and is now in Italy for the same object.

"W. R. T."—Dublin.—Dumas's romance, "Les Trois Mousquetaires," has been dramatised, but did not make anything very remarkable. Anybody can dramatisate a book without permission; especially in the case of a French novel translated, and published in England, where there is, of course, no question of copyright.

"A. B. C."—Bayswater.—A packet is left at the Office.

"II."—Infantry, (French, Infanterie), or Foot Soldiers, are so designated from the Latin Infans, a child, which, in the secondary sense, signified a servant. The Infantry were originally the servants or followers of the Knights who rode on horseback.—Booth's Analytical Dictionary.

"M. L."—Birkenhead.—By the Statute of Limitations, no simple contract debt can be recovered that has been contracted more than six years. To take a debt out of the operation of this Statute, and, as it were, to renew it, it is required by Stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 14, sec. 1, (commonly called Lord Tenterden's Act), that an acknowledgment, in writing, must be made by the debtor within six years; unless the debtor had made a payment on account of the debt, either of principal or interest, within that time. Before this last-mentioned Statute passed, no demand by a creditor would take the case out of the Statute of Limitations; though a verbal promise or admission of the debt by the debtor, would, if the creditor could prove it.—"Lex" is thanked for this corrective information.

"Karlina."—Under consideration.

"M. W."—We are not in possession of the information required respecting the glass pipes for pumps, &c.

"An Old Subscriber" may hear of a Teacher by advertising in one of the Medical and Surgical Periodicals.

"C. D. A."—Subscriber.—Gun Cotton has been prepared by several chemists, but with very different results. MM. Pibbert and Morin, of Paris, state cotton prepared with an equal mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid to be the most powerful, as it explodes at a temperature of 75°, and some spontaneously at 100°. These eminent experimentalists, however, state none of the preparations to be fit substitutes for gunpowder.

"Z. C."—Richard and William Howitt are brothers.

"J. W."—Clerkenwell, should take his Painting to some respectable Picture Dealer, it not being one of the duties of the Royal Academicians to decide the value of Pictures for the Public.

"H. V."—The quotation as to the Performances at the Concert Hall in Liverpool would now be too late.

"A Gentleman who suggests the Engravings of Animals, &c." is thanked for the same, though we can only avail ourselves of the hint whenever such subjects illustrate the news of the day.

"An Absentee."—Any biography of Raphael would give the history of his Fornarina. The second question may be decided by "Goldsmith's Geography."

"G. S."—Bromley.—The copy of the work has been received, and shall be noticed as soon as possible.

"S. B."—Brentford Bridge, may make his own Will.

"Adolescents" should apply at the Publishing Office.

"M. C." and "E. F."—Slamford.—Mr. Samuel Warren, the Barrister, is the author of "Ten Thousand a Year."

"A Subscriber."—The Manchester Parks were planned and laid out by Major and Son, of Kewsthorpe, Leeds.

"H. C. T." may obtain a Chart of the Kings and Queens of England of Mr. Bell, Bookseller, Fleet-street.

"R. H. R."—Birmingham.—The eldest son of the Sovereign was born Duke of Cornwall, and created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by Patent, 4th December, 1841.

"T. N. D." is thanked for the Devon Nook; though we have not room to engrave it.

"H. P. D."—We do not recollect.

"X. Y. Z." is referred to the chapter entitled "Punishments in the Navy," in "Marshall's Military Miscellany."

"E. C."—Paddington.—We cannot decipher the title of the poem in question.

INELIGIBLE.—"T. H." Cork.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC RECEIVED.—Stories of the Crusaders.—Tales of Female Heroism.—Davidson's Cornopæan and Sax-horn Preceptor, and Accordion Preceptor.—Round's Continental Scenery.—The Musical Bijou for 1847.

** We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent direct from our Office.

The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than three-halfpence a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

The controversy excited by the late Brevet between "the Guards" and "the Line" still continues, and really involves some points of interest beyond the profession itself. The complaint of the Line is, that for a light and honorary service the Guards get an undue and disproportionate share of substantial rewards; they have a marked preference shown them in regard to promotion. The dispute turns upon the state of things since the Peace; as in the last war the Guards were employed abroad, and did their duty, as English soldiers, of whatever branch of the service they may be, will do it. The Guards do not appear able to disprove the rapid advance of their officers over the heads of those of the Line; but, in defence, or we should rather say reply, allege the foreign service above alluded to, and state they furnished two battalions in the disturbances in Canada, and others which were, under Mr. Canning's Ministry, sent for five months to Portugal. Of this there can be no doubt; but to build on this, or on the nature of the duties at home, a claim of hard service, as hard service is understood in the Line, is scarcely a successful attempt.

All our Indian wars and the Colonial service for the last thirty years have been carried on by the Line; the duties of the privates of the Guards cannot, with the quicker military reliefs, equal those of the London Police, in which force the hours of duty, in all weathers, are from nine in the evening till six in the morning; and, in bad neighbourhoods, the men are exposed to peril of life and limb from all kinds of ruffianism and violence. Mounting Guard at Windsor, St. James's, the Bank, and the door of the Opera, can hardly be compared in hardship to this; and, in proportion, the duty of an officer of the Guards must be still lighter; indeed one can hardly conceive how he gets rid of his time; his greatest enemy must be tedium and ennui. We may rely on it, the contrast of duties between the Line and the Guards is often made, especially when one of the privileged body is raised *per saltum* over the heads of his harder working comrades. This state of things is the remnant of a very ancient system; when Monarchs had great power, they had often great interest in attaching to their persons a body of troops, especially if the people were disaffected and turbulent. In the richness of their dress and arms, and greater pay, the Guards of the Palace and the Royal Person have generally been on a superior footing to the rest of the Army. It is not improbable that the same cause of complaint existed between the soldiers of the Roman legions (the most hard-worked troops that ever existed) and the pampered and insolent cohorts of the Prætorian Guard at Rome; by continually purchasing their zeal and fidelity, the latter Roman Emperors at last converted their Guards into their masters, and those who were retained to defend the Imperial person, frequently assassinated their Sovereign to sell the throne to the highest bidder. Their profligacy was the cause of the Roman sceptre falling into the hands of such worthless wretches as we find among the rulers of that Empire in its "decline and fall." A sufficient "donative" would secure the election of any man, even of one they personally despised. The Janissaries of Turkey, and the Mamelukes of Egypt, became in the same manner powerful and dangerous, and were exterminated. The favour and preference of the Sovereign drawing a distinction between the troops attached to the Royal person and the bulk of the army, has an injurious effect both on the privileged and the (by comparison) slighted; one becomes supercilious, the other discontented. In England, the causes that led Monarchs to draw an armed guard round them with such jealousy and care, have ceased to exist; the people at large are the defenders of their Queen, and the service of a special armed force is now only an honorary one—part of the retinue and splendour of Royalty, but not needed for its safety. It becomes then a matter of consideration whether, by retaining any privileges like those complained of, the shadows of the old "donatives," which were but the compelled generosity of suspicious or worthless Monarchs, we do not sow dissensions between different portions of the army, without even the semblance of a reason for it.

WHEN a steady sailing ship is seen "steering wild" it is probably because the strong hand has been taken from the helm. If it was not known, from direct evidence, that Prince Metternich, aged and infirm, is no longer what he has been, it might be guessed that his shrewd, cold, intellect has ceased to be the guiding power of Austria; the wild, sanguinary, and foolish policy that Court has lately pursued belongs to a rasher, younger, more unpractised, school; the Galician massacres exhibited hatred, national and religious; and hatred, or, indeed, feeling of any kind, so savagely displayed does not enter into the older system. Metternich, like Talleyrand, would at any time have committed a crime rather than a blunder; the arming the peasants of Tarnow against the proprietors, was both blended together; nothing could furnish stronger evidence of the decay of the great Minister's powers, than the possibility of such an occurrence under his Administration. Of many a coolly-calculated deed of cruelty and oppression has he been guilty; but, of folly and insanity he could never be accused. Two other events have just occurred, in which we imagine the decay of Metternich's influence may be traced. The marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux is openly stated to have been arranged by the family of the Empress of Austria, against the Minister's advice; and, now, his work at the Congress of Vienna is undone—the independent existence of Cracow, as a Republic, is destroyed. It is to be absorbed into, or "annexed" to, Austria; the last faint shadow of Polish nationality disappears with it. Is it not to be apprehended that an extreme or violent party is getting the ascendancy at Vienna? This step will, or ought, to draw Protests from all the powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna; but a Protest will not restore even the pitiful mockery of a State that Cracow presented; it was established as a sacrifice to appearances: real intention of fostering a Polish nationality the statesmen of the Congress could have had none: what a magnificent contempt must they have had of a world they thought it possible so to blind, and how they must have laughed in secret at the idea of one small city being "independent" so surrounded! The bark canoe of the Indian, wedged among the crashing and grinding of mighty icebergs, has much the same tenure of existence.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle. In the afternoon, the Royal children rode on ponies, and walked in the pleasure grounds. It is understood that her Majesty will again hold her Court at Windsor Castle on or about the 11th of the ensuing month, and that, in the meantime, on Tuesday, the 1st of December, she will honour the Master of the Horse with her presence for a day or two at Arundel Castle.

VISIT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Duchess of Kent has left Frogmore House for Cashobury Park, to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, where her Royal Highness will remain for a week or ten days, during the absence of the Court from Windsor Castle.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Last Saturday, the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Ministers. At the Council, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earl of Cowper to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, his Lordship was introduced, and took the customary oaths. A *déjeuner* was served to the Ministers in the Castle after their arrival. At half-past four o'clock the Ministers took their departure, proceeding to the Slough station, and left for London by a special train.

LORD PALMERSTON'S CABINET DINNER.—Viscount Palmerston gave a Cabinet Dinner on Wednesday evening, at his residence, Carlton-terrace, when, among those of his colleagues present, were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Auckland, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

PARTY AT KENSINGTON PALACE.—The Duchess of Inverness received the Earl and Countess Grey, and a distinguished circle, on Tuesday evening, at Kensington Palace.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—We have to record the celebration of an alliance between the members of two of the principal families of South Wales, namely, the marriage of the only child of Sir Benj. and Lady Hall, of Llanover and Abercarn, to J. Arthur Jones, Esq., of Llanarth Tre Owen and Penllwyn, which took place on Thursday 12th inst. A large party of wedding guests, consisting of the friends and relatives of both families, assembled at Llanarth, Clytha, and both the houses of Llanover, the beginning of the week, when dancing and music enlivened the assembled guests, balls taking place every evening, attended by the neighbouring families. On the morning of the 12th, at about nine o'clock, the procession started from Llanover, preceded by a large escort of the Llanover tenants, on horseback, two and two, each bearing a small white flag. The cavalcade was met within four miles of Llanarth by the bridegroom and his uncle, the Earl of Fingall, and O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., leading the Llanarth tenants, who in like manner preceded the company on horseback to the mansion, contiguous to which is the chapel of the family, where the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of South Wales, had already arrived to perform the ceremony. There were also assembled the Lady Harriet Jones (the mother of the bridegroom), his grandmother (the venerable Mrs. Jones, of Llanarth), and a large party of the numerous branches of their family. Immediately after the ceremony, the procession returned in the same order in which it came, and being joined by a considerable addition of carriages and four which had arrived from different quarters, during the absence of the party at Llanarth, the procession extended the whole mile from the mansion to the church, where the Bishop of St. David's, the Chancellor of Llandaff, and the Vicars of Abergavenny, Llanover cwm dŷ, and Neveŷ had already arrived. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Protestant Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop of St. David's, assisted by the Venerable and Rev. Bernard Port, Vicar of Iiam, now in his 90th year, grand uncle to the bride.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 14.

John Wardale, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Clare Hall.
Henry Keary, B.A., has been appointed Assistant Master of Harrow School.
John Smith, B.A., has been appointed one of the Masters of Brighton College.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.—We understand that the Rev. John Graham, D.D., master of Christ's College, and rector of Willingham, Cambridge-shire, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

CHURCH FOR THE SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—In May last the foundation stone of this church was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the building is nearly completed, and will be ready for consecration early in the ensuing year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without, was held on Wednesday at the New Court, Old Bailey. "For the purpose of taking into consideration and protesting against the recently proposed enormous outlay of the Corporation funds in the formation of a new street, whilst the conservation of the health of the citizens generally, and of the poorer fellow citizens, especially, demanded the adoption of the best means for securing such sanitary regulations as the present painful exigencies of the case required."

The subject had been taken into consideration by a meeting of the inhabitants and householders of the ward, on the 11th inst.; but, in consequence of the conflicting opinions then expressed, Alderman Sir James Duke was requested to convene the present meeting, in order that the opponents of the contemplated new street from Cannon-street to Queen-street, might have an opportunity of urging their objections, and stating the measures which, in their judgment, ought to be adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the district.

Sir James Duke was called to the chair.

Mr. Walker moved the first resolution—"That this meeting observe with deep regret that the mortuary registers of the last year afford evidence of the great increase of deaths by epidemic diseases in the metropolis and other large towns in the kingdom, arising out of the want of those proper sanitary regulations which it is the bounden duty of the Legislature and of the local authorities to adopt, and the immediate adoption of which this meeting would most earnestly press upon the Corporation of the City of London, including improved habitations for those of the labouring classes who are compelled to dwell within or are contiguous to the City, and that a memorial, founded on this and the preceding resolutions, be presented to the Court of Common Council by Dr. Lynch, and that the other Commencement of this Ward be requested to give it their most strenuous support."

Mr. Seeley seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, after considerable discussion, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Lynch and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, and dwelt upon the necessity which existed for the outlay of the Corporation funds in improving the sewage, and in otherwise promoting the sanitary condition of the people, rather than in the construction of spacious streets and imposing public buildings, a memorial to the Common Council was adopted, and copies were directed to be sent to the Chief Secretary of State, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and the Commissioners for Metropolitan Improvements.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Sir James Duke.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Times* states that Parliament will assemble on the 19th of January.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday, a deputation waited on the Court of Sewers, at Guildhall, to make an application for permission to lay down the electric telegraph in a part of the City of London. It was stated in the court that, for the protection of the City, it had been enacted that the consent of the Commissioners of Sewers was necessary to lay down any pipe or tube under any street in the City. The deputation stated that the object of the company was to unite the various lines of rails by means of an electric telegraph, and that it had been intended to make the central terminus at the West-end, but it was now resolved to make it at Lloyd's, and the company requested permission to take up the pavement for that purpose. At present the plans of the company were not matured sufficiently to enable the deputation to enter into details. The Commissioners, after deliberation, granted the required permission, and Lloyd's, therefore, will be the great central terminus of all telegraphic communication.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BRIDGE AT WESTMINSTER.—It has been definitively arranged by the Westminster-bridge Commissioners, that the present bridge shall be removed. It is therefore intended to apply during the next session for an act to pull down and sell the materials, and to appropriate the proceeds towards the erection of a new bridge, which will be built from the eastern end of Whitehall-place, to Sutton-street, in the York-road, Lambeth. Powers will also be taken in the act to allow the Commissioners to make the following new streets in connexion with the bridge:—1st. A new street from the south side of Charing-cross by the south-west side of Northumberland-house to the north bank of the Thames, near the end of Whitehall-place, passing over Angel-court, Craig-court, the eastern ends of Great Scotland-yard and Whitehall-place. On the Surrey side of the bridge there will be a new street in a direct line to the east side of the Westminster-road, to Mason-street, Lambeth. On each side of the bridge it is intended to construct large and commodious piers for the use of the steamers plying on the river. The bridge will very much resemble Waterloo-bridge, as it is to be constructed of granite.

LOW-PRICED AUTOGRAPHS.—On Wednesday a sale by auction took place at the auction rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Co., Fleet-street, of a number of autographs, letters, franks, MSS., &c., of several celebrated personages in an English history. The following were the prices realised for some of them:—An autograph letter from the Duke of Wellington to Wm. Worsworth, dated Strathfieldsaye, 10s. 6d.; signatures of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, as Presidents of the Committee held at Mr. Dent's, Mayfair, July 17, 1813, on the subject of insanity, £1 1s.; an important document on vellum, with the autograph of Charles II., King of England, containing original powers for treating with the French for a neutrality in the West Indies, 6s. 6d.; an autograph of Charles Prince of Wales to a document on vellum, ordering the payment of £50 to the yeomen and grooms of the buckhounds, Sept. 28, 1622, 6s. 6d.; an autograph of Henry VIII. to a document on vellum, ordering the delivery of various articles to one of the ladies attending upon Queen Catharine of Arragon, and another of King Henry VII., also went off at low prices. Among the lot were an autograph letter of John William, Elector Palatine, to King William III.; an autograph of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, to a letter addressed to William III., relating to the siege of Limerick (Vienna, Jan. 4, 1692); the marriage contract between Henry III., King of France, and the Duchess of Angoulême, 1576, &c.

ABOLITION OF THE TAXES ON FOOD.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Hill's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's-park, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Government to procure the total abolition of all taxes on the importation of food into this country. There were about 700 persons present, who were addressed by Dr. Birt and Mr. Cochrane. A memorial, calling upon the Government to consider the present dearth in this country of a proper supply of food, and to open the ports immediately, was read and agreed to, and a deputation was appointed to present it to the Lords of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday the price of bread underwent a reduction; most excellent quality can now be obtained for 7d. and 7½d., and the best, or "full price," for 8½d. and 9d., being about the same amount as previously charged by the undersellers.

CHEAP METROPOLITAN TRAVELLING.—On Wednesday, a number of omnibuses were started from the Bank to Oxford-street, charging threepence for each passenger. Several omnibuses, on Wednesday, started from between the Bank and Brompton, at the extremely low fare of 2d., being considerably less than one halfpenny per mile. A further reduction has taken place in the fares of the steamboats running from London-bridge to Chelsea, the charge being now twopenny the whole distance, or any intermediate station.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

Early yesterday morning, another fire broke out at Gravesend, which consumed forty houses and numerous other buildings. Singular to say, its locality was the same as the former fire, West-street, extending along the water side from near the Town Pier to the Rosherville Gardens. The fire was first observed from a body of smoke hovering over the premises occupied by Mr. Garretts, grocer, adjacent to the Pier Hotel, at the corner of West-street. The inmates having been got out in safety, steps were taken to bring the Corporation engines, which were soon on the spot, into operation; but the defective state of the water mains enabled the flames to extend themselves to the buildings on each side. The military at Tilbury Fort were mustered by the commanding officer of that fortress, who with every promptitude forwarded them to the assistance of the townspeople. Their efforts, however, were of little avail in stopping the conflagration; for at least four hours the wind, which was blowing a violent gale, completely baffled their operations, and increased the magnitude of the fire to a frightful degree. The scene by four o'clock was most awful; the flames had crossed the street and seven or eight houses were in flames, besides the whole of the premises from the Town Pier to considerably below the Talbot Inn, which was also amongst the number. From the south side of West-street the fire raged upwards, in the direction of the centre of the town, destroying in its course a great number of low dwelling houses in the various courts. These were principally tenanted by poor fishermen, hawkers, labourers, &c., &c. In one court there was no thoroughfare, except from the approach in West-street, and that being stopped by the dense body of fire, the greatest anxiety was entertained for the safety of the poor creatures who tenanted it. The police and soldiers, however, bravely exposed themselves in rescuing them, in which they succeeded, by dragging them in at the back windows of the adjacent houses. It was reported, notwithstanding, that one or two persons were missing. No check to the fire was effected until near seven o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, however, an immense body of fire existed in every part of the ruins.

The principal portion of the houses that were erected on the site of the fire in West-street are consumed, together with both sides of the street from High-street to King-street. Amongst the buildings destroyed we may mention the Pier Hotel, Talbot Inn, Punch Bowl Tavern, and all the intermediate wharfs and buildings.

With respect to the origin, suspicions are entertained that it was not the result of accident. The chief bulk of the property is insured in the Sun, Phoenix, Exchange, Licensed Victuallers, and Kent Fire Offices.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Another Cabinet Council is to be held to-day.

THE MINISTRY.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday morning, Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council), Earl Grey (Secretary for the Colonies), Lord Palmerston (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), the Right Hon. Charles Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and Lord Auckland (First Lord of the Admiralty), severally took the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and that they would not exercise any authority they might possess, in virtue of their respective offices, to the injury of the Established Church.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURY BY A RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday a writ of enquiry was heard before the Sheriff of Warwickshire, in the Shire-hall, Warwick, to assess damages in an action in judgment by default, brought by Mr. Haywood, attorney in Birmingham, against the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for injuries sustained by his wife through alleged gross negligence of their servants. The damages were laid at £500. Evidence was given that Mrs. Haywood had sustained severe injury from a concussion which took place on the line, near Coventry. One of her eyes had been much injured; she had lost her sense of smell, and her mental powers had been deteriorated. The Jury found for the plaintiffs—Damages, £300; costs, 40s. In a second case, in which Mr. Haywood alone was plaintiff, to recover expenses to which he had necessarily been put by the illness of his wife, such as medical attendance, travelling, &c., a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, by consent, for £70; costs, 40s.

OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY NEAR PRESTON.—On Tuesday night, a daring outrage occurred at Broughton, about three miles from Preston, at the residence of W. Miller, Esq., surveyor and land steward. Mr. Miller's house is at some distance from any other residence. About six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Miller and his daughter being in the house, and no other persons there but a female servant, a smart knock was given at the front door, on which Mr. Miller observed, "It is some gentleman from Preston who wishes to see me on business." The door was opened by Miss Miller, when six men, armed with pistols, made a rush into the house, two of them subsequently retreating back, and remaining in front of the house. Miss Miller, terrified by the villains, cried out, "Thieves, thieves," making at the same time a rush towards the lawn in front of the house, where one of the men outside shouted out, "Grab her." At the same moment a pistol was fired at her, which was immediately followed by the firing of another. Miss Miller then ran to the house of a neighbour, screaming out "Murder." Meantime the villains had gained full access to the house, and one, presenting a pistol at Mr. Miller, said, "We want your money." He told them he had none; upon which the men said, "We know you have." Mr. Miller again denied it, and called to the servant, whom the robbers had forced into an adjoining room, to ring the bell. At her master's call, the servant commenced ringing the bell, on which the men looked one at another in amazement, and then ran away. In less than ten minutes from the alarm bell having been rung, a number of neighbours arrived. From the cool determination evinced by the whole gang, there can be little doubt that the lives of the whole family would have been sacrificed, had it not been for the escape of Miss Miller and the ringing of the alarm bell. On Miss Miller returning home, with a neighbouring farmer, she was much exhausted, and it was discovered that her life had been in the most imminent peril, the contents of one of the pistols having grazed the front part of her head, to the extent of about three inches. She bled considerably, but we are glad to say is in no danger.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Paris by the announcement that the three Northern Powers intend to place Craoow under the direct influence of Austria. The fact is looked upon as a determination to deprive Poland even of the slightest power, particularly as three Polish newspapers which had existed for some time in Paris had been suppressed. The news created a sort of panic on 'Change on Wednesday, and had great influence upon railway shares. All the railways without exception declined, the North falling from 536s. 25c. to 627s. 50c.; indeed, at one time during the day, these shares fell to 625s.

A very useful Royal ordinance has been issued for the future regulation of all railways in France. This ordinance contains not less than 78 articles. The following are the principal points referred to:—The stations are to be considered part of the public domain, and as such to be regulated by the superior authorities. Locomotives are in the first instance to be subjected to certain proofs of strength, for the boilers, axletrees, wheels, &c. All companies are bound to furnish a sufficient number of carriages of every description to supply the wants of each station. The hours fixed by the company for departure are to be rigorously observed. As the public, in a great measure, are dependent on railways for their mode of transport, these two regulations are absolute on all companies whatever; when any exception to this rule is permitted, as in the case of direct trains, it is the Government authorities who must regulate the matter. In cases of *fête*, or extraordinary movement from one point to another, the company is obliged to provide an additional and sufficient number of carriages of every class; the number of carriages for a single train is not to exceed twenty-four, and this is to be considered rather as the exception than the rule. Double locomotives are permitted, as otherwise trains would be multiplied to a dangerous extent. A means of communication must always be established between the conductor and the engine-driver. A number of articles refer to the measures of precaution to be used in starting trains at proper hours, so as to leave a sufficient time between each; the maximum of speed, the precautions to be taken in passing through tunnels, &c.; they also regulate the passage of extraordinary trains; the obligation of communicating by signals; and the general superintendence of the line. Registers are to be kept at every station for marking down the causes of all delays. No train is ever to leave before the hour appointed in the printed lists. The conditions of the concession generally regulate the tariffs; but a company may lower its prices, if it thinks fit, subject, however, to the condition of keeping them so for a certain time. As a general rule, however, no changes whatever can be made by the company without first submitting them to the Government authorities. Railways that have been conceded prior to 1835 will not be subject to these regulations until April 1, 1847. All persons unconnected with the company and the service are forbidden to enter the premises of a railway without permission, or to there stand or circulate, or to place there objects of any kind, or to introduce horses, dogs, or other animals, or to cause vehicles of any kind to circulate there. Every person employed by a railway company must wear a uniform, in order that the public may at once see, in case of need, to whom they are to apply. Signal-men, guards, and barrier-keepers may wear a sabre. At each station a book must be kept to receive the complaints of passengers.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that M. Very, son of the celebrated *restaurateur*, died on Sunday, in that capital, under extraordinary circumstances. He had been spending the day in the country; and, on returning to Paris, complained of being rather chilly; but, having warmed himself at the fire, sat down to table, and made a hearty dinner. After dinner a rubber of whist was played, and about eleven o'clock, M. Very, who had his wife for partner, was chatting good-humouredly with one of his friends. The conversation turned upon age; and his friend remarked that he felt he was still young. I am fifty myself; and M. Very replied: "At fifty a man is still young. I am fifty myself; and was never in better health!" Before finishing what he had to say, his head fell, and he gave a convulsive laugh. His friend placed him on a sofa, but life was already extinct.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

We yesterday received news from Portugal by the smack *Marys*, which left Lisbon on the 11th inst. It is of some importance, although brief. When the packet left the Tagus, Lisbon was in a state of great confusion and excitement, and fears were generally entertained that the success of the Queen's troops was very doubtful, although no news had reached of any decisive engagement having taken place between Saldanha and the popular faction. The British squadron was in a state of instant preparation for receiving and protecting the Queen and family, if deemed necessary, and no sailors or marines had landed. The American frigate which had sailed for Oporto was not only not allowed to enter, but had been fired upon by the batteries and totally dismantled, and had been towed into a neighbouring port. Business was completely at a stand-still when the *Marys* left. The *Marys* has brought no letters whereby to gain detailed information. Under these circumstances, the next arrival is looked for with great anxiety.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION NEAR BIRMINGHAM, AND LOSS OF NINETEEN LIVES.

On Tuesday morning an explosion of fire-damp took place in one of Mr. Parker's high-pressure pits at Round-green, New Colliery, near Oldbury, about five miles from Birmingham, by which nineteen men were killed. Another lies in a hopeless state, and several others are severely injured. About half-past 5, the first relay of the colliers went down the shaft. About half an hour after the "bully," or manager, and his son, went down in a skip; at six, four others followed; and by seven, five-and-twenty men had descended to the works. One of these was the "doggy," or person whose duty it is to prove the pit with a safety-lamp before the colliers go to work, but who, on this melancholy occasion, does not appear to have taken this precaution. After the men had sent up four skips of coal, an explosion took place, shaking the ground to a considerable distance, and followed by the emission of smoke and flame from the shaft. The banksman in attendance at the mouth of the pit instantly gave the alarm, and several men from the neighbouring quarry went down the shaft. With difficulty the bodies of sixteen men were got up, the shaft being 180 yards in depth. Three were subsequently recovered alive, but died soon after they were brought to the top. Another was almost hopelessly injured; the remaining four escaped unhurt. The dead bodies presented a shocking sight, the whole being dreadfully scorched and burnt; and, altogether, the scene was one of the most calamitous description.

The following are the names of the sufferers; they are nearly all married men, and most of them have left families in very distressed circumstances:—Joseph Troth, aged 22; Jacob Boden, 15; John Windmill, 45; Samuel Boden; George Harding; William Tarrant, 28; Josiah Parkes, 23; John Garbett, 25; William Price, 35; William Lyman, 14; Isaac Dunfield, 10; William Masefield, 23; John Hampton, 16; William Hampton, 10; James Wilcox, 33; Job Holland, 56; James Edwell, 32; Joseph Smith, 34; James Shakespeare, 53.

On Wednesday morning, an inquest was held at the Talbot Inn, before Mr. Hinchey, on four of the bodies. At the commencement of the inquiry, the Coroner expressed the difficulty he experienced in obtaining evidence which could throw light on the cause of the sad accident. The "bully" and "doggy" were both killed. Three-and-twenty men went down the pit; of that number 19 were already dead, and of the four survivors one was severely burnt. With a view to facilitate the proceedings he would classify the cases, but the same evidence would apply to each case. Those he intended to take first were Joseph Troth, Jacob Boden, John Windmill, and Samuel Boden.

The Jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies of these four men. They were laid out in the cottages of their families, and presented a dreadful sight, being so scorched and disfigured as to make it difficult to identify them.

Harriette Latimer gave evidence in regard to the identity of the bodies.

Thomas Royle said—I live at Brown's Green; am banksman at Mr. Parker's coal-pit, at Newberry-lane, Oldbury. I was there when the men went down into the pit yesterday morning. The first men went down about half-past five o'clock. I saw Troth, Windmill, and the two Bodens go down about six o'clock. I saw Holland, the "bully," go down the pit, but whether it was before or after the four men named went down I don't know. I generally went down with them. That was my practice. Joseph Smith was the "doggy" of the pit, and sub-manager under Mr. Holland. He went down before Mr. Holland about half-an-hour yesterday morning. Five-and-twenty men went down the pit on that occasion. Mr. Thomas Haines was the ground bailiff of the works. It was not his business to attend regularly and go down the pit. I knew nothing of the accident until after the explosion. Mr. Haines went down several times afterwards. A little before seven o'clock, I heard a great noise, as if gunpowder had gone off, and the fire showed itself at the top of the pit. I made an alarm immediately, and several men came from a stone pit adjoining. When they came, we got the ropes as soon as we could, and some men went down, when, amongst others, the persons respecting whom this inquiry is instituted were brought up. Some of the men who went down to assist the sufferers were brought up insensible. Sixteen were brought up dead out of the pit; five others were seriously injured, and four escaped unhurt. Three out of the five who were seriously injured, have since died. I cannot say whether or not the doggy took down the safety lamp with him yesterday morning. Sometimes he did, and sometimes he did not. There are generally safety lamps in the pit, but sometimes they are brought out to be cleaned.

Some other witnesses were examined, but nothing additional of interest was elicited, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Another inquest on some of the bodies was also held at Dudley on Wednesday, but it was ultimately adjourned until Monday next.

THE CORDEN FUND.—The increase during the past week amounts to £207 10s. 8d., making a grand total of £77,145 16s. 10d.

MOVEMENT AT LIVERPOOL FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON TEA.—On Tuesday a deputation from the Liverpool Association for the Reduction of the Duty on Tea, met a number of gentlemen of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Manchester Commercial Association. Some conversation ensued as to the objects of the Liverpool Association, the evils of the high duties on tea, and the means it was taking to awaken attention to the subject in various mercantile and manufacturing communities. It was stated in the course of the conversation, that the Liverpool Association had sent deputations to Leeds and other towns in England, and also to the principal cities and towns of Scotland and Ireland, with the view of establishing local associations, and obtaining the co-operation of these communities in the movement to be made for the reduction of the tea duties.

OPENING OF THE BEDFORD RAILWAY.—On Tuesday the line of railway recently completed betwixt Bletchley and the town of Bedford, forming a branch of the Great London and North-Western Railway, was formally opened by the Directors, who, with a large party of their friends, chiefly belonging to Bedford and its neighbourhood, passed and re-passed along the newly-formed line, preparatory to its being opened for traffic to the public. The Duchess of Bedford and a party from Woburn Abbey were among the spectators at the station, when the train arrived. The Bedford Railway, which has been thus opened, is about 16½ miles long, and has been of very easy construction. It runs almost upon a dead level, the gradients being what are called first-class, with the exception of a short run of 1 in 128. The cost per mile was from £16,000 to £17,000. The district through which the line has been carried is purely agricultural; but there are, nevertheless, five stations, at which exceedingly neat offices have been erected, all in the style of those built by the Duke of Bedford over his estate. The prospect from the railway embraces few points of interest to the casual traveller. At a little distance may be seen the village where the celebrated John Bunyan was born; and a short line of rail which leaves the main terminus at Bedford is carried down to the banks of the Ouse—a stream which will recall to the visitors the memory of the hapless poet Cowper.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE:

OPENING OF THE MATHEW AND CITY OF LONDON TOWER, AT MOUNTPATRICK.

A MAGNIFICENT Testimonial to the exertions of Father Mathew in the Temperance Movement has just been completed at Mountpatrick, by Mr. William O'Connor, and was opened, with due ceremony, on the 9th instant. The day may appear to have been singularly chosen; for the occasion and the proceedings were antipodal to our metropolitan festivities, on the time-honoured 9th of November; and, by the way, the intention of the Testimonial is to commemorate the hospitable reception given to the Temperance Missionary by the citizens of London. However, there are various kinds of hospitality: it may be as genuine over tea and muffins as over oceans of claret; and this we take to be the Milesian view of the matter. The Temperance Movement has, at all times, received due illustration at our hands; and, by the aid of the clever artist, Mr. James Mahony, we are now enabled to present this additional commemoration in our pages. We rejoice in doing so, for two reasons: first, because the cause is a righteous one; and, secondly, because it has called forth much artistic taste in the present design and execution.

The Testimonial is a massive Tower, which has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. O'Connor to celebrate the kind reception given to Father Mathew by the right-minded Londoners in the year 1843, upon the occasion of his first Temperance Visit; and the 9th instant being the anniversary of laying the foundation-stone, that day was appropriately chosen for the opening of the building, and the hoisting, for the first time, of the Union Jack, on its summit; where, despite of all brawlers to the contrary, long may it continue to wave!

About half-past one o'clock, a great number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Mr. O'Connor's demesne, and were conducted by that gentleman to the Tower, where he pointed out to them the many objects of interest which it presents. The visitors were first conducted to the second apartment, or what might be called the dining-room. It is circular, about sixteen feet in diameter. The windows are in the Gothic style, the upper portions being filled with stained glass. The window frames and cases are of fluted oak, and the latter are surmounted with carved heads; over these is some splendidly executed stucco work, which is continued along the entire ceiling, and gives the apartment a classic air. In a niche between two of the windows stands, on a handsome rosewood pedestal, and covered with a glass shade, an exquisite marble bust of the Very Rev. T. Mathew, by Hogan; and above this is a bust of the venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Doctor Murphy. This apartment is also adorned by a massive chimney-piece, on the front of which is a small *basso-relievo* figure of Father Mathew, holding Britannia and Erin by either hand, surrounded by the emblems of both countries; and from the centre of the ceiling hangs a very beautiful chandelier. The party next proceeded to the top of the larger portion of the Tower, to see the flag hoisted on the Staircase Tower, which is 20 feet higher, being nearly 100 feet from the base. Amongst the gentlemen then present were Father Mathew; the Rev. James O'Regan; the Rev. Michael O'Donovan; Captain Irvine (who laid the foundation stone), J.P.; Charles Mathew and son; Thomas F. Mcagher, Waterford; Henry Meagher, Waterford; Michael J. Barry; — Flanagan, Tullamore; Robert D. Beamish; William O'Connor; John Donegan; Daniel Keleher; and Daniel Casey.

The splendid flag, presented by Captain Waggett, is in size 20 feet by 14, and was prepared for hoisting, amid the firing of cannon and the music of several bands.

Mr. O'Connor then came forward, and having presented the cordage, &c., to Captain Irvine, said—it was now three years since that respected and dignified gentleman had laid the foundation stone of the edifice on which they were assembled, and though he (Mr. O'Connor) regretted his inability to do justice to his merits, he was satisfied that such as knew him felt there was no necessity for eulogizing his worth. (Cheers.) He had not the least regret for the motives which actuated him in building that edifice (hear, hear), for though many said it was an expensive undertaking, yet, with the same views he then and still entertained, he would not consider ten times the expense misapplied for such a purpose (hear, hear), and if he could raise the tower to ten times its present height it would still

be unequal to the dignity and moral grandeur of the services of him of whose labours it was commemorative. (Hear, and cheers.) A greater impression was never made on an individual than upon him at witnessing the kindly reception Father Mathew met with from the highest classes of society in London. He (Mr. O'Connor) was walking in the Strand with an English gentleman, when they heard of the meeting, and his friend having expressed a desire to be introduced to Father Mathew, he (Mr. O'Connor) introduced him, and he was so struck with the respect and attention evinced towards Father Mathew by all the nobility and men of distinction present, that he resolved, on his return to Ireland, to commemorate it in some manner; and soon afterwards, when walking over the grounds they were now on, it struck him that the site would be a most eligible one to build a tower on, which would perpetuate Father Mathew's fame, and, at the same time, signify his gratitude for the reception he had met with in London (hear, hear)—and he felt assured that it was only necessary the people of both countries should know each other better and more intimately to create more kindly feelings between both. (Hear, hear.) He never thought he should see English noblemen and men of wealth kneel before an Irish Priest to take the pledge of Temperance, for though intimate he (Mr. O'Connor) was with Father Mathew, he had not yet converted him. (Laughter.)

Father Mathew—(To the Reporter)—I beg you won't take that down. (Great laughter.)

Mr. O'Connor, in conclusion, expressed a hope that Father Mathew would be long spared to bless the country by his services, and he begged to thank the gentlemen present for their attendance on the occasion. (Cheers.)

A letter was then read from Colonel Cruttenden, regretting his inability to be present.

Captain Irvine then addressed the party assembled, and congratulated them on the erection of the tasteful and liberal testimonial of Mr. O'Connor to the merits of Father Mathew. The cord which bound the Union Jack was then handed to the gallant Captain; and, in an instant after, the flag floated in the breeze from the summit of the Tower, amid the firing of guns and the enthusiastic cheering of those assembled.

The Very Rev. Mr. Mathew expressed his deep gratitude to his much respected friend Mr. O'Connor, for the elegant and tasteful manner in which he had complimented him by the erection of so noble a building; and he felt also most grateful to his friends around him, for their presence on an occasion which to the last hour of his life he should remember with pride and pleasure. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. O'Regan then made some able and eloquent observations, which we regret not being able to give at length; after which, two oak trees were planted near the house, one by Father Mathew and the other by Master Robert Delacour Beamish, the bands playing "Hearts of Oak," and the company then separated.

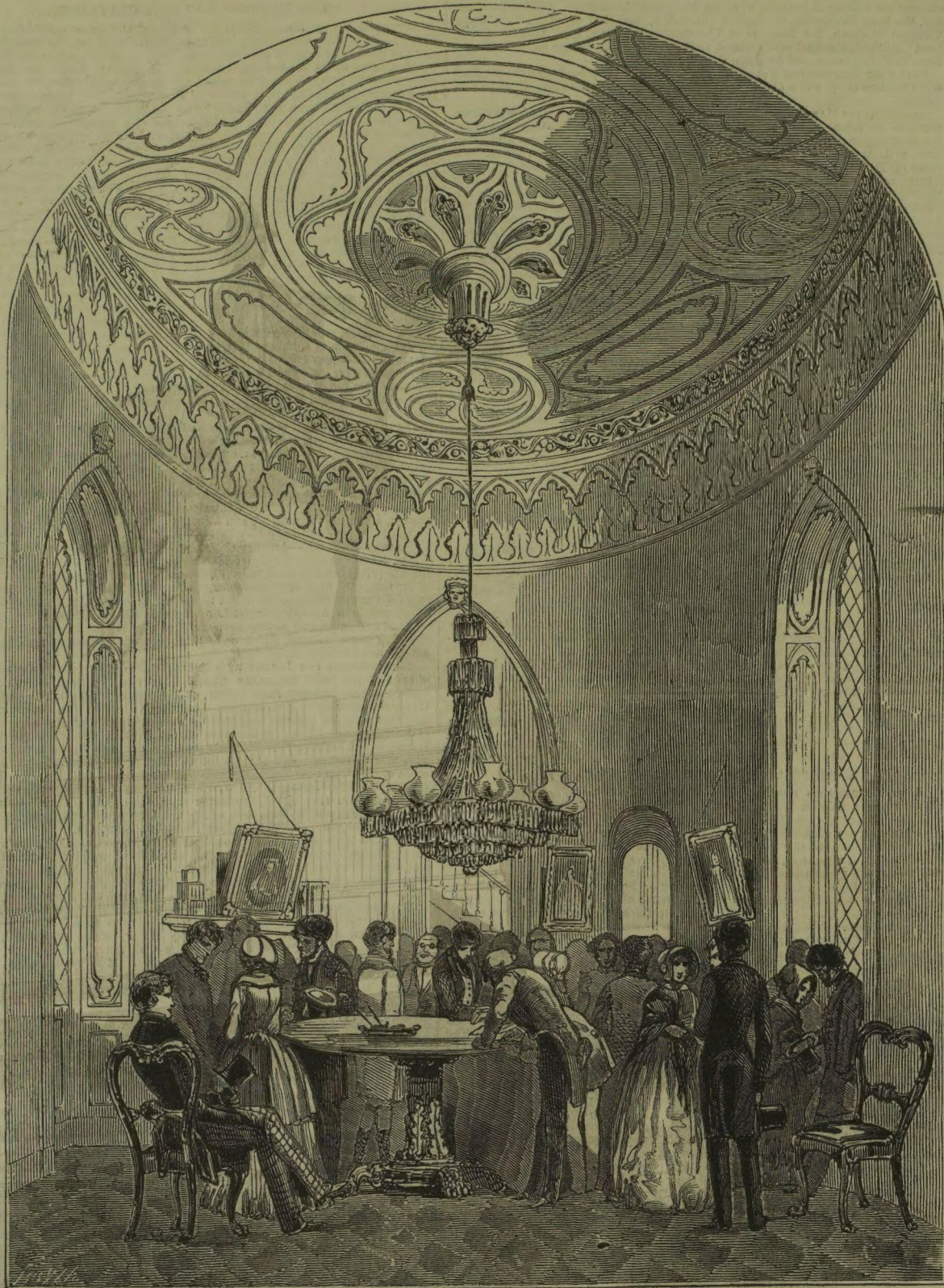
In the evening, a party of friends were most hospitably entertained at Mount Patrick; and next day five hundred quatern loaves were, on the order of Mr. O'Connor, sent from Mr. W. Casey's bakery, and distributed to the poor.

On Monday night, the Tower was brilliantly illuminated, and the effect, from its elevated situation, was very grand and imposing. Upwards of a thousand variegated lamps were tastefully arranged in the windows; and a profusion of lamps the same size as those used for the street gas-lights, were arranged on the balustrade round the building, which, with lighted tar barrels on the hills about, formed a most attractive spectacle.

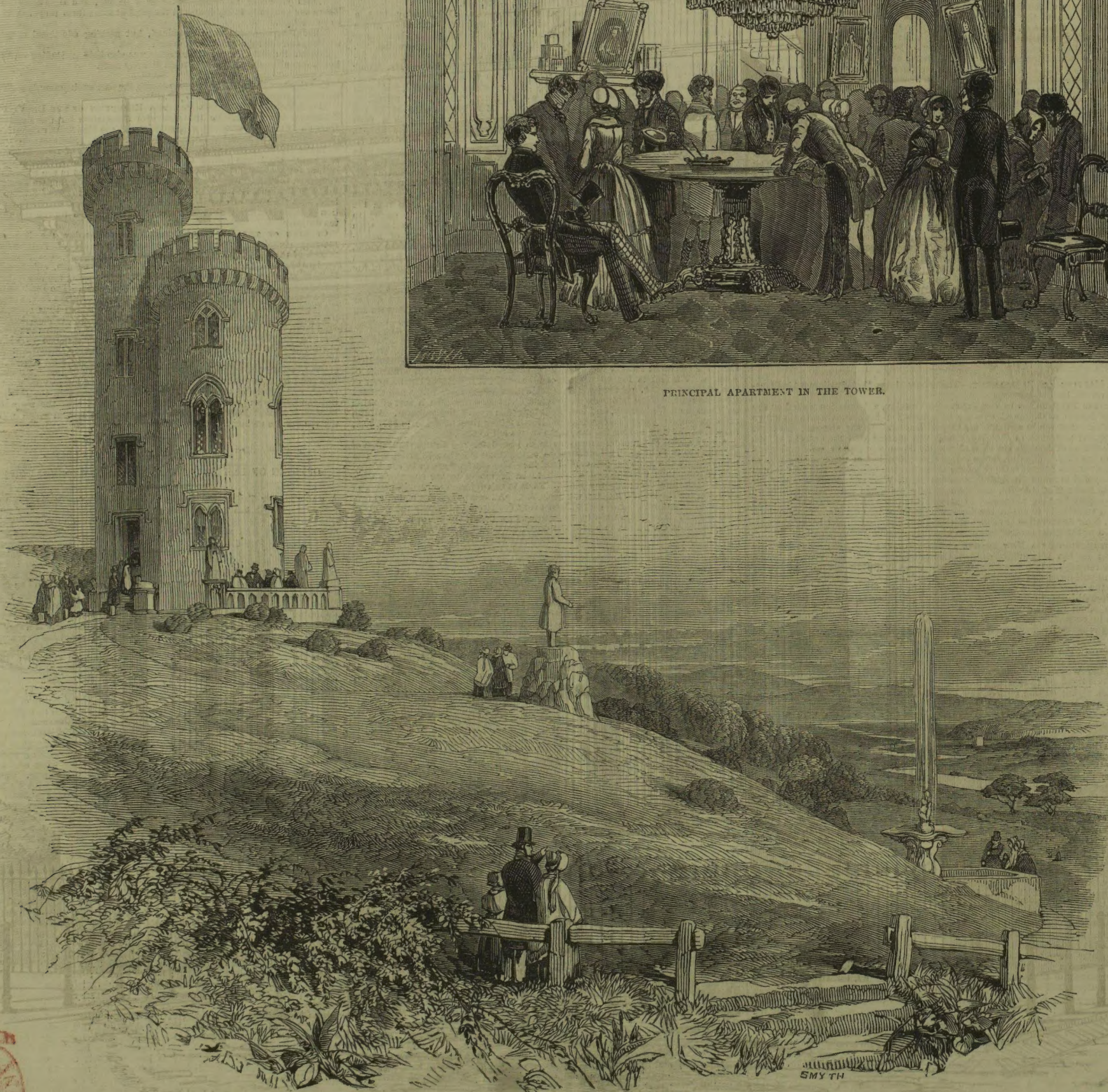
On this balustrade, too, are stone figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, Fidelity, &c. Lamps were also hung round a stone statue of Father Mathew, which stands behind an elegant *jet-d'eau*.

From seven to nine o'clock, a display of fire-works of every variety was kept up; rockets in quick succession shot up in the dark clouds, while blue lights, wheels, and every other form of illumination, afforded amusement to the crowds who thronged the grounds to a late hour.

Our Artist has sketched the principal room in the London Testimonial or Tower, and a view of the exterior. Of the latter, Mr. Mahoney has had the honour to present to her Majesty, enclosed in a highly enriched Arabesque border, in gold and colours.



PRINCIPAL APARTMENT IN THE TOWER.



OPENING OF THE MATHEW AND CITY OF LONDON TEMPERANCE TOWER, AT MOUNTPATRICK, NEAR CORK.



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AND ARCH.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

Ecce, iterum! the Wellington Group, placed upon the pedestal for which the Artist's Commission strictly stated it was to be executed, namely, the Green Park Arch; after the Royal consent had been given to that arrangement.

Yet, the Committee and Sub-Committee of the Subscription were not permitted to carry out their compact with the subscribers to the fund, without assenting to the location of the Statue being subject to the decision of "competent persons," as to its artistic fitness.

The question has been submitted, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to the Royal Academicians, a large majority of whom have given their opinion in favour of the removal of the Statue from the position which it occupies in our Engraving; and this recommendation will, doubtless, be carried into execution; we suppose, so soon as a pedestal suitable for the reception of the Statue shall have been designed by other "competent persons."

We do not admire the taste, nor the sense of propriety, which has dictated this shifting of the Statue; for, just as the public opinion began to be pretty decidedly expressed in favour of the location, the *dicta* of a few were allowed to set aside what was fast growing to be the opinion of the public: besides winning some influential converts to its appropriateness.

We have already fully described and graphically illustrated the design and execution of this magnificent group, (see No. 219 of our Journal); as well as the effective ceremonial of placing the great work upon its promised pedestal. (See No. 231, in which we have detailed the Statue and the Arch, at considerable length.)

Again, at No. 224, page 105, our Artist has placed the Statue, as it were, experimentally, upon the Arch, viewed from two prominent points. Therefore, little remains to be said, upon our own part, but to express our opinion that the removal of the Statue from its present position is neither justified by rule nor circumstance.

Here, *par parenthèse*, we may quote the opinion of one of the "competent persons" (before the group was fixed), that "the solecism consists in the proposition to place a statue of colossal dimensions as an ornament to a triumphal arch of disproportionate magnitude, so that the ornament and the principal are in danger of changing places, and the major may become subordinate to the minor." How far this apprehension of "one of the responsible professors of fine art in the metropolis" has been needless, we need scarcely point out to the reader; for, since the raising of the Statue, little or nothing has been heard of its colossal disproportion to the Arch!

In conclusion, we must observe that the Statue, in its present position, has not been seen so as to be properly estimated. It is notorious to all who inspected the Group before it was fixed, that the three-quarter, or almost front view, (engraved at page 213 of the present Volume), is by far the finest portion of the design; yet, owing to the scaffolding not being entirely removed, the great work has not been seen at its best point since it has been fixed. Again, the pedestal has not been completed; and, altogether, the decision for "the removal" can scarcely meet with the approval of the unprejudiced.

The annexed View, we should add, has been taken from the archway of the Hyde-park screen, next Apsley House.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have now turned the Feast of All Souls, and the season of Diana has set in. Hunting has everywhere commenced—nowhere more earnestly than in those districts known as the metropolitan countries. We purpose a few pen-and-ink sketches of these for the amusement, haply, of our readers; at all events, for their guidance, what time the bent of their inclinations or convenience may lead them to cultivate woodcraft. As becomes us, we address our first essay to our brethren of the great capital. Need we say that for them we design the sport of

Hunting the hart in forest green?

Fox-hunting within five-and-twenty miles of Charing-cross is, at best, sorry work. It was but the other day that, dining in company with a right good old sportsman who don't live a thousand miles from Windsor Castle, we heard him declare that, during the last hundred times he was out with a well-known pack which occasionally draws the Park and forests, he never saw a fox that gave a half hour's run. The Stag-hunter, then, has to choose between the Royal, Baron Rothschild's and the Surrey; we mean, of course, the London particular. Most probably he will select the former; comparisons are odious—but they "cap" half sovereigns with the Surrey—it's no libel to state that small peculiarity. If he will accept our counsel he will eschew the Queen's, when they foregather at such places as the Magpies, or the Harrow country, and the like, and taste the flavour of my Lord Grenville's *bow-wows* farther afield. Those who reach the meeting by means of the Great Western Rail, over a champagne luncheon at Dotesio's, get their gallop, but sadly sacrifice the picturesque. Suppose, for instance, that the turn out is fixed for Ascot Heath, or say an extreme outside meet, Binfield or Winkfield. Let them order their grooms to go forward with their horses overnight to Sunninghill Wells, and follow themselves in the morning, by the seven A.M. train of the South-Western Railway, which will never stop till it deposits them at Woking. Thence a fly, or some such contrivance in locomotion, will carry them to the Wells, through such a territory as no Cockney could compass to conceive existing this side of the Oregon frontier. Within fifty minutes or thereabouts of Temple Bar lies a mighty wilderness yeelp Woking Common, containing—modesty prevents our stating how many thousands of acres. The people, like the place, are perfectly primeval, having literally the land in common among them. But the term wilderness is not to be taken in disparagement. Woking Common is no worse than all things in nature—human nature included—are prone to be when neglected. Here and there the cultivated patches show like golden oases. The allotments apportioned to the poor of the parish of Chobham bear as fine crops of wheat as the best farmed land in Norfolk—but this is a digression.

The advantages of stag hunting to the dwellers in this mighty metropolis are manifest. It insures them sport. There are no blank days for those (no banyan days, as Jack would say) who carry their venison with them. The certainty of a run is a commercial consideration to a man who, perhaps, don't get a peep at a horse more than once a week: living is four-and-twenty shillings and sixpence for seven days—including the ostler. That individual—always supposing him possessed of a hunter—cannot do better than betake himself to the Royal pack, when it hunts anywhere beyond Windsor, or its circle. He will meet a sportsman in the master, first-rate artists in the servants, and such a lot of hounds as Actæon would have thought it a compliment to have been eaten by. What character of sport he may anticipate he will probably gather from the samples of it which anon we will lay before him.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business continues surprisingly brisk at the Corner, that is, brisk for the season. But there is a great majority of round betters, and, in consequence, the prices in some cases are downward, a natural result of competition. The quotations underneath show very few changes worth notice; we may, however, select the Sister to Cobweb colt, the Marpessa colt, and Old Port, as having been slightly on the decline, not from any want of friends, but from the cause we have mentioned. We subjoin the latest averages:—

CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh	66 to 1 agst Crim Con (t)	66 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen (t)
DERBY.		
11 to 2 agst John Dry's lot	30 to 1 agst Glendide	50 to 1 agst Christopher (t)
7 to 1 — Van Tromp	35 to 1 — Lunelade	50 to 1 — Mathematician (t)
14 to 1 — Eridone	40 to 1 — Old Port	50 to 1 — The Liberator (t)
17 to 1 — Planet	40 to 1 — Bro. to Joynville	50 to 1 — Johnny Armstrong (t)
26 to 1 — Sis. to Cobweb c	45 to 1 — Marpessa colt (t)	
30 to 1 — Allertonian	50 to 1 — Red Hart (t)	66 to 1 — The Reiver (t)

THURSDAY.—A very small attendance, and an equally small amount of business. A list of the "transactions" will render a formal quotation unnecessary:—4 to 1 agst Discount, and 6 to 1 agst Saucenpan, for the Newport Pagnel Steeple Chase; and 375 to 50 against Van Tromp, 2800 to 100 against the sister to Cobweb Colt, and 400 to 10 agst Conyngnam, for the Derby.

M. MINASI.—The Election of the National Benevolent Institution, at which the venerable and distressed artist, Minasi, is a candidate for the third time, will take place on Thursday next, the 26th instant, when we hope to see this meritorious claimant successful.

THE NATIONAL CLUB.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kennington and its vicinity was held at the Horns Tavern, in support of the recently-formed National Club, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., presided. The meeting was addressed by the chairman and several other speakers, and resolutions were passed for the formation of a branch association, under the title of "Surrey Protestant Alliance."

FALL OF THREE HOUSES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday, last week, three newly-erected and unfinished houses in Alfred-place, Brompton, fell down. Three men were at work, and one of them, named Casey, was buried in the ruins. One of the other men was much hurt. The mutilated body of Casey was discovered, and an inquest held on Wednesday last. After hearing several witnesses, as to the nature of the materials and the character of the work, the jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased, James Casey, was killed by the sudden falling of certain houses in Alfred-place, West, and that the houses so fell because they were not securely built; and in returning this verdict the jury express their consideration (founded on the evidence and opinions laid before them) that the said houses were built more rapidly than they ought to have been built, considering the dampness of the weather, the height of the houses, and the directions of the Act of Parliament, which compelled the builders to construct the party walls without bond timber. At the same time the jury hope that next year the erection of party walls with and without bond timber, will be made the subject of legislative investigation, through the evidence of practical working builders, carpenters, and bricklayers, with a view to ensure a safe mode of erecting places constructed chiefly of bricks. The jury, moreover, cannot separate without stating their conviction that an effectual supervision of the work in all its divisions was not exercised by the persons having authority over it at the time when the houses in question were being built."

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The scheme for the Second Concert was better in quality, and executed with more steadiness, than the opening programme. The Director was Mr. C. E. Stephens, and the accompanist Mr. W. S. Rockstro. Two German songs, composed by the latter, the poetry by Eichendorff and Goethe, were well rendered by Miss Duval, and are clever inspirations. There was merit, also, in a Bacchanalian song, given with correctness by Mr. W. H. Seguin, composed by Howard Glover, a son of the actress, and a musician of promise. Mrs. G. A. à Beckett's song, "My home must be," the words by Mark Lemon, was expressively interpreted by Miss Rainforth, who also joined Miss Duval in Mendelssohn's two-part song, "Greeting." Mozart's terzetto from "Figaro," sung by the above-named vocalists, completed the vocal gleanings. The instrumental pieces were Beethoven's Trio in E Flat, No. 1, op. 1, for piano (Miss Calkin), violin (Mr. Gattie), and violoncello (Mr. W. L. Phillips); Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 1, op. 80, for two violins (Mellon and T. Westrop), tenor (Boileau), and violoncello (W. L. Phillips); and Cipriani Potter's Duo in F, for two pianofortes, finely executed by the composer and Mr. W. H. Holmes. There was also a Sonata for piano and flute, in A minor, played with spirit and precision by Miss Binfield Williams and Mr. H. Winterbottom, the clever composition of C. Horsley, the son of the glee writer.

MR. ALLCROFT'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERTS.

We are glad to find that instrumental music is so popular, that no less than three speculations are now before the public at cheap rates of admission. We wish them all success, and we have no preference for names. The promotion of art, and the prosperity of artists, are our leading principles; and we regard, therefore, competition as highly useful. We have no notion of vested interests in musical matters—we are totally opposed to monopoly in any shape. Let the race of rival speculators be for supremacy in effective execution of great works, and we shall judge of their claims to patronage by that standard. We heard the first part of Mr. Allcroft's programme on Monday night with almost unalloyed gratification. Signor Negri is an excellent Conductor, and his nice attention to the *nuances* were remarkable in the overture to Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," the leading *soit* were Hatton (Violoncello), G. Cooke (Oboe), Carte (Flute), Irwin (Trumpet), &c. Anber's lively overture "La Barcarole" was well played. Pugn's Polka "Victoria and Albert" was as good as any other Polka, for the forms are the same, and as for ideas, what new ones are to be found in these days. Mr. J. G. Callcott's Quadrille "The Royal Hunt" was clever but a little too long, and the leading theme was reiterated too frequently. Handley, the Cornet-Piston; Mr. H. Distin, on the Saxo Tromba; Master Thirlwall, a miniature Paganini, also distinguished themselves. Sinclair and Henry Russell are the vocalists—the glory of the former is now only on the past; the latter is an impressive singer to harrow up the feelings of the masses. Messrs. Thirlwall and W. Thomas act alternately as Leaders. We should add that the performances of the Distin family on the Saxo Horns would alone be a source of gratification at these concerts—their execution is most surprising.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mr. Costa, the conductor, and Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, have been elected Members, and Mr. R. Costa, F. Lablache, J. Bennett, and C. Taylor, Associates.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Benedict has returned to town after a visit to Stuttgart, his natal city, and to Paris. M. Léon Pillet, the Director of the Académie Royale de Musique, has given Mr. Benedict the commission to compose an opera for that establishment, the *libretto* of which has been written by M. Lucas. Benedict's "Crusaders" will be represented in Stuttgart, in December, conducted by himself, and it will be afterwards produced in Vienna.

Miss Romer will be the *prima donna* in Balfe's new opera, which will be brought out early in December, at Drury-lane Theatre.

Duprez, the great French singer, is to sing at Berlin in German. The success of Pauline Viardot Garcia in that capital has been immense. Mendelssohn is composing an opera for Jenny Lind. There are now four English singers creating a sensation in Italy—two tenors, Mr. John Reeves and Mr. Travers; a basso, Mr. Jones, and a *prima donna*, Miss Hayes. Dobler, the pianist, is composing an opera for Florence. Liszt is also writing an opera. A new *dansuse*, Mlle. Paderna, a pupil of the ballet master, Blasis, is much vaunted of in Milan.

Mr. Wilson will give a series of Concerts at Crosby Hall, in December. Mrs. Phillips, the singer of Irish melodies, has had great success in the provinces. Mr. H. Phillips also continues his entertainments. Mr. Lover was quite popular in the United States. Sivori, the violinist, and Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, were starting in America. Mr. Henry Russell gave a Concert at Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday, and repeats it to-night. Mr. H. Field gave his Musical Entertainment in the City Lecture Theatre, on Tuesday, and Miss Wheadon a Concert at the Southwark Institution the same evening. M. Ponchard, a son of the once celebrated tenor of that name, and now a singing master, has been engaged by M. Léon Pillet, to supply the place of Gardoni at the Académie, in Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce." An appeal has been made by the Director to the Government Theatrical Commission, to prevent Gardoni from singing at the Théâtre Italien. At the latter lyrical establishment, Pacini's "La Fidaanza Corsica" was produced last Tuesday, with Madame Persiani, Mario, and Coletti. Verdi's "I Due Foscari" was in active rehearsal for Grisi, who, it is anticipated, has a part in which she will create a sensation. The composer has paid Mario the compliment of re-writing a scene for him in this opera, in which Coletti is included in the cast. Spontini's "Vestale" is to be revived in the French Opera for Duprez and Madame Rossi-Caccia.

Pischek has positively consented to appear, next season, at her Majesty's Theatre. He was offered a six years' engagement, which he declined, not knowing as yet how far he may prove successful on the Italian stage. He is to receive £2000 for the season, and the privilege of singing at concerts. The King of Wurtemberg has given him a *congé* of six months from his duties at Stuttgart, where he is engaged at the Royal Opera for life, with pensions for his wife and children, in the event of his decease. He is now studying Italian and English assiduously. His principal parts will be *Don Giovanni*, *Zampa*, *Belisario*, *Nabucco*, &c.

THE LATE MR. ALSAGER.

MR. ALSAGER was in his sixty-seventh year, and for a quarter of a century had been connected with the *Times* as the writer of the Money Market article. He commenced his career with Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murray—two editors of rare intelligence in their respective departments—the former being the editor, and the latter having the foreign department. We cannot afford a more striking evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Alsager was held, than in quoting the opinions of two writers in the *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday last. The first is from the City Correspondent of that paper:—

"A feeling of extreme regret has been manifested in commercial circles throughout the City to-day at the melancholy end of this much-esteemed gentleman, and deep commiseration for his friends. Mr. Alsager has for very many years most deservedly enjoyed the highest regard and respect of a numerous and highly-respectable circle of influential friends in the City, who had learned to appreciate not only his distinguished talents and acquisitions in commercial matters, but also the strict honour and integrity which he maintained for so many years in the responsible position which he held in the mercantile community."

The second article is from the Musical Critic of the *Chronicle*:—
"The lamentable decease of this distinguished amateur has caused universal regret in the musical circles. Mr. Alsager was the founder of the celebrated 'Beethoven Quartet Society,' the influences of which in the advancement of high art have been incalculable. For many years Mr. Alsager invited to his house in Queen-square, the *élite* of the musical profession, native and foreign, for the practice of quartet-playing. He was equally the friend and supporter of the rising native artist as of the most accomplished foreigner. It is to Mr. Alsager that the credit is due of having removed many prejudices as to the later productions of the immortal Beethoven; and the system of conversion, commenced in his own private circle, was rapidly extended by the matchless performances in Harley-street, where the society was duly organised in 1845. Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Sainton, Teresa Milanollo, Hill, and Konsselot, were the artists who interpreted Beethoven's inspirations, after a series of the most careful rehearsals. Mr. Alsager was also a steady supporter of the Philharmonic Society. His loss will be severely felt, and a gap has been left in musical patronage difficult indeed to be filled up."

Mr. Alsager has left nine children to mourn his loss—one daughter, married to a clergyman, in Bombay, and seven daughters and a son at his country residence at Kingston. Only a few days prior to his decease, he remarked to a friend that few men had worked harder during his life than himself, and it was time for him to enjoy himself a little or the remainder of his days. He was devotedly attached to his late wife, on the anniversary of whose funeral he committed the fatal act which led to his death.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD YOUNGE, THE COMEDIAN.—This esteemed performer who was many years at Drury Lane Theatre, but latterly almost exclusively at the minors, expired on Tuesday at his residence in Warren-street, White Conduit-street, Pentonville. Mr. Younge embraced the stage at a very early age.

DEATH OF MRS. LOVER.—Mrs. Lover, wife of Mr. Samuel Lover, died on Tuesday morning, in Baker-street, after a short illness, leaving two daughters to lament their loss. Mr. Lover is in America, giving his "Irish Evenings" with great success: and a public dinner was recently given to him at Boston, by the *literati* of that city.

DEATH OF THE HON. SAVILLE LUMLEY.—We have to announce the demise of the Hon. Saville Henry Lumley, who expired on the 11th, at his seat, Cooley Lodge, Nottinghamshire, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was uncle to the present Earl of Scarborough, and, consequently, brother to the late peer. In 1806 he was married to the daughter of H. Tabourot, Esq.

DEATH OF LADY HAMILTON.—This benevolent lady, whose name is connected with so many of the public charities of London, died on Friday evening (last week), at her residence, in James-street, Buckingham Gate. Her Ladyship's health had been somewhat declining for some time, but her active mind and cheerful disposition occasioned her family to be totally unprepared for the melancholy event. Lady Hamilton was the relict of the late Colonel Sir R. Hamilton, of Oliveston, N.B., formerly of the 3rd Foot Guards.

A DUCHESS AMENABLE TO THE GAME LAWS.—A paragraph in the papers recently announced that the Duke of Marlborough was accompanied in a shooting excursion by his lately married Duchess, and that the latter personally took part in the amusement of the day, and with her own hand killed several head of game. Of the fact there is no doubt; but it has been followed up by consequences little apprehended at the time. Informations have been lodged against the Duchess for shooting without a licence. It is supposed that this unusual step, which if followed up must in all probability lead to a conviction, has been adopted in retaliation for some severe measures recently taken by the Duke to punish certain trespassers upon his manorial rights.

LITERATURE.

THE BUCHANITES, FROM FIRST TO LAST. By JOSEPH TRAIN. Blackwoods. Some of the strangest records of the human mind are to be found in the history of Fanaticism, to which the work before us is a very interesting, and, in many respects, a valuable contribution; for, its statements are so well authenticated by contemporary evidence, as to place them above suspicion.

The Buchanites were a class of enthusiasts named from their founder, Elspath Buchan, or "Luckie Buchan in the West," as Scott calls her, the only alewife that he ever heard of turning preacher. Elspath was the daughter of John Simpson and Margaret Gordon, who kept a small way-side public-house between Banff and Portsoy, where she was born in the year 1738. When a child, she was sent out to service, and was employed in herding her master's cows; she was taught to sew and read by a relative; but, when a mere girl, she fell into idle company, at Greenock, and there "contracted those depraved habits which she afterwards inculcated respecting matrimony." She next trepanned, at Ayr, a working potter, named Robert Buchan, to be her husband, according to a contemporary account; but, says Mr. Train, in the work before us, "if the union was legally solemnised, it does not appear in any of the registers of the parish of Ayr." Buchan, growing ashamed of Luckie's licentious conduct at Ayr, removed to Banff, and there left her with one son and two daughters. She then kept a school, and might have made a comfortable livelihood, "had not her other and stronger propensities interfered with the sedate carriage necessary to the success of a schoolmistress." She seems to have neglected both her family and school to carry out the details of a divine apocalypse, charging her with a heavenly mission: this was in 1774, when Elspath so overcame the flesh as not to make use of earthly food for some weeks, and many came to hear her speak "all about God's love to mortals." She attended the "fellowship meetings" regularly, disputed fiercely on religious subjects, and made several converts, notwithstanding the clergy raised the populace against her doctrines. In 1781 Elspath rejoined her husband at Glasgow: she next became acquainted with Mr. Hugh White, minister of the Relief Congregation of Irvine, and then the most popular preacher of his sect in the west of Scotland. In 1783, Mr. Andrew Innes, of Crockettford, formed an unalienable attachment to Elspath's person and pretensions: in 1784, he aided in forming a Buchanite Society, of which he remained an effective member to the last: in right of survivorship, he became possessed of all the property that pertained to that body; and has materially assisted Mr. Train in the narrative before us. This details how Hugh White was dismissed from the ministry for embracing Elspath's visionary doctrines, and how the people of Irvine maltreated her for bewitching the minister; how White proclaimed her to be the woman mentioned in the Revelation of St. John; and how the people of Muthill and Irvine rejected these impious whimsies. Their several journeys and encounters with infuriated mobs, their blasphemous pretensions—not forgetting their circumstantial description of the end of the world, their midnight manifestations, their great fast of forty days (in which several converts nearly died), their visions, and Elspath's attempt to scale the sky—all form the staple of two very attractive chapters of accidents and adventures. At length, the reaction came: the disappointed expectants of immortality grew disaffected: Luckie and her coadjutor were imprisoned and tried for their licentious conduct; the Buchanites were next banished from Dumfries-shire, and fled to Auchengibbert, where they worked for wages; the "romantic enthusiasm" having now settled down to real life. We may here mention that Elspath's English followers were almost exclusively of the Methodist persuasion, and believed that "they had been sanctified before they saw Mrs. Buchan, and only wanted glorification by her," which proved a sort of Harrisian delusion. The poor English then turned round upon Elspath, to whom they had given all their worldly wealth: ashamed to return home, they begged their way through the greater part of Scotland, and published the miseries they had brought upon themselves and their families by listening to Luckie Buchan's irreligious fooleries. The story of the Sunderland tailor, who, with Luckie, held a sheet upon a hill to catch money falling from heaven, is a violent, though not rare specimen. At length, a squabble arose about the Society's funds, and White and Luckie (?) were thrown into Dumfries gaol, but were bailed out; White and "the greedy lawyers of Dumfries" appearing to have fared best.

The Buchanites do not seem to have supported themselves by collections after their preachings, as the pastors of most other sects do: they lived on the means of those who joined them, or, in their own phrase, "God carried their expenses;" still, some turned out to work in the fields, others bedaubed great folks with doggerel praise; but the blasphemies of Auchengibbert made few converts, notwithstanding the cooking miracles, and making of better broth from a spoonful of butter than a joint of mutton and vegetables. Meanwhile, White, like Ephraim of old, "waxed fat, and kicked," taking good care of Number One. At length, Friend Mother, as Buchan was now styled, died, somewhat suddenly, in 1791, exhorting the bystanders to adhere to her doctrines.

Luckie's funeral was, indeed, a gross exhibition, her disciples asserting the body to have been carried away by angels, through a hole in the roof of the barn, which the cunning wights had cut!—the place of her actual interment being concealed.

The bubble had now burst: White publicly recanted his belief in the divine mission of Mrs. Buchan, and, with some followers, proceeded to America—all providing for themselves in the best way they could. Of Mrs. Muir, the friend and correspondent of Mrs. Buchan, no satisfactory account ever reached this country; and, with the exception of Joseph Innes, who died in 1835, possessed of property worth upwards of £8000, all the others were peculiarly unfortunate. Burns, by the way, in one of his letters, mentions his acquaintance with several persons who afterwards became zealous Buchanites: one of these, Jean Gardner, is referred to in the epistle to David Sillar:

You have your Meg, your dearest part,
And I my darling Jean.

This has been mistaken for a reference to Jean Armour, afterwards Mrs. Burns, as Mr. Train proves; Burns often visited her in the Society, both at New Cample, and Auchengibbert, though she has escaped the notice of all the biographers of the bard: she was a young woman of surpassing beauty, and is yet remembered in the neighbourhood.

There was, however, a remnant of the sect left at the place of Mrs. Buchan's death, and with £60, their share of the stock at Auchengibbert, they commenced a new struggle for existence, on a dreary waste in the parish of Urr; but this failing, the women took to spinning, introduced the two-handed wheel into Gal-loway, in the use of which they were unrivalled in the south of Scotland. They were all—males and females—dressed in light green clothes, were of small, elfin, stature; had all their farm utensils marked "Mercy's Property;" and built the first house at Crockettford, now a village of 200 inhabitants. Year after year, they became assimilated to the people about them, and thus the sect disappeared.

We must, not, however, forget old Andrew Innes, who lived many years at Crockettford, but had long thrown aside the green uniform of the Buchanite corps. He paid eightpence per quarter towards reading a local newspaper, which would have been heresy in Mrs. Buchan's lifetime, seeing that a newspaper was never seen in the hands of any member of the Society, nor was any attention paid to passing events, whether local or general. Mr. Train has received much assistance from Innes, who lent our author a copy of White's "Divine Dictionary." One of his letters, dated 1839, evidently alludes to the near approach of the general judgment; and in another, dated 1840, the old man says: "I sleep every night in my Friend Mother's house, and breakfast with her family in the morning. I go there in the capacity of your errand-boy, and am, consequently, well received." We agree with Mr. Train, that this fantasy is worthy of Mrs. Buchan herself. In 1843, Andrew was as fast as ever in his faith, believing that "the second coming" would take place long before the expiry of the Income Tax: he kept old Luckie's bones in a little charnel-house attached to his dwelling, and spent much time in devotion over them, especially towards March 29, 1841, the expiry of the full space within which Mrs. Buchan declared she would return to the world. In this belief he stood alone, not even countenanced by his wife, who died in November, 1845; old Andrew followed her in January, 1846; and with his remains was interred the chest containing old Luckie's bones.

We have thus glanced at the extraordinary career of this fanatic and her pretended mission; referring the reader to Mr. Train's very attractive volume for the details of the Faith and Practice of the Buchanites, whose history, "from first to last," authenticated in this volume, is worthy of a very attentive reading.

THE COMIC ALMANAC FOR 1847. With Twelve Illustrations of the Months, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. Bogue.

The Plates in this annual budget of fun are, to our thinking, superior to those of late years. The facete George Cruikshank certainly is unrivalled in the picturesque of broad humour: then, his designs are not mere sketches, but compositions, full of nice detail, and overflowing with mirth-moving incidents. Of the present series, we like best "Where Can the Police Be?"—a drunken fellow kicking over an apple-woman's basket, in half the plate, and in the lower half, a policeman supping in a kitchen; "The Scholastic Hen and her Children"—Miss Thimblebee ordering her school-girls "Noses to the North," to avoid "two horribly handsome officers;" "The Bright Poker," a whole family outraged by the head using one—the expression of the folks at the table is excellent; "The Stag, the Bull, and the Bear," a Railway Fable, very droll; "Born a Genius," a poor painter in despair, and "Born a Dwarf," a pampered imp almost smothered with gold—the pair having a touch of "virtuous indignation;" "I Dreamt I Slept at Madame Tussaud's," the wax figures animated very cleverly; and "The Banquet of the Black Dolls, in Commemoration of the Reduction of the Duty on Rags," is good: the dishes—"Paté de Horse Shoes," "Grand Potage de Dripping," "Fricassé de Broken Glass," "Ragout de Superior White Linen Rags"—all are very ludicrous; though to write the points of a picture joke indicates a want of confidence in the wit itself. The plate "Born a Genius and Born a Dwarf," we should add, belongs to a much higher order of satire than either of the other illustrations; it is a bitter moral reproof upon false taste, and scornful neglect of Genius; it is, besides, artistically clever.

The comic letter-press of the Almanac, mostly written to the plates, as usual, relates to "Domestic Miseries" common to middle class life, with point and pungency. Here is the accompaniment to St. Swithin.

THE CLOUD.

(Another version of Shelley's partial view of the subject.)

I bring cats and dogs, and November fogs,
For the folks of Cockney land;
And I brew the flood of slush and mud,
In Fleet-street and the Strand.
From my watery bed spring colds in the head,
And highly inflamed sore-throats;
And I'm the Mamma of the bad Catarrh,
And the Mother of Waterproof Coats,
I gave birth to Golothes, and Macintoshes,
The clog—the cork sole—and the patent;
And I act as wet Nelly to each Omnibus,
For 'tis on my moisture they fatten.
I come down pretty thick, at every Pic Nic,
And throw my cold w ater upon it.
And delight at each Fete that is called a
Champêtre,
To spoil every new silk bonnet;
I'm more kind to each Jarvey than was Witte
Harvey,
When he was Commiss'oner of Stamps;
I'm the foe of Vauxhall's Grand Fancy Dress
Balls,
Where I love to extinguish the Lamps;
And whenever a fag leaves at home his
Umbrello,
Oh Lord! how I chuckle and grin!
For then you may warrant, I'll come down i
a torrent,
And soak the poor wretch to the skin.

THEODORE, HIS BROTHER AND SISTERS; or, a Summer at Seymour Hall. Edited by the Rev. W. STEVENS, Rector of Miningsby, Lincolnshire. Sharpe.

This little work has somewhat of a higher aim than is generally taken by books of its class: its principal object is to show a practical application of baptismal privileges and duties, in a narrative of every day occurrences. A further object is to develop the workings of the minds of children, at the period when baptismal grace is fresh and unsullied, and when the clearness of a child's perceptions, and its discrimination between right and wrong, are much stronger than is generally supposed. These we take to be normal errors among parents and teachers, which it is very desirable to correct; and this is sought to be done in a tone of "practical piety, and sound judgment," which the reverend Editor describes to have been the characteristics of the Author's mind. There is another feature of his book which deserves mention: it contains several short stories, which were mostly written at the respective ages of the supposed children to whom they are appropriated: we find among the subjects so illustrated by narrative, "Lying" and "Disobedience," two of the most dangerous sins of early nature. There are, besides, a few fairy tales, with excellent morals, so that the sugar and salt are judiciously made to succeed each other. The work is altogether of that class which aims at amusement and instruction, though at the latter by better method than usual.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Argus."—The December (double) Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," completes the Volume for 1846. This Volume, in many respects the most interesting of the series, contains the whole of the Matches between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz; Horwitz and Kieseritzky; Staunton and Horwitz; the celebrated Blindfold Games at the London Chess Club; and every game of note and interest which has been played throughout the world, during the past twelve months.
- "D. C. L."—The collection of Problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can only be obtained by the purchase of the Paper.
- "A. B."—"An Old Soldier."—"L. S. D."—"Timon."—Mr. Staunton's offer is to play Mr. George Walker a Match upon the same terms as that recently concluded with Mr. Horwitz, viz.:—In seven games, to give the odds of the Pawn and two moves; in seven, to give the odds of the Pawn and one move; and, in seven more, to play without giving any odds. Nothing has been said about the amount of stakes to be played for—Mr. S. being willing to play for one hundred guineas on each of the three matches, or for the same amount on the best of the twenty-one games, or for any lesser stake, at the choice of the challenged party.
- "W. H. R."—"Pater."—It shall be duly examined.
- "J. B."—"Hull."—The position you send is incorrectly described; the Black King being already mated by the adverse Rooks.
- "J. N. S."—"Right in the Enigma; but you have failed in Problem 146. (See our Solution.)
- "L. E. C. J."—"Wilton."—Your Pawn having reached its 8th square, and that square being a White one, you can claim another Bishop, although you have a Bishop on the board which moves on diagonals of White squares—thus, having two White Bishops on the board at the same time.
- "R. V. M."—"Your opponent having lifted up your piece, or even touched it, is obliged to take it if he can, or move his King if he has no piece to take it.
- "Pg."—"You may open the game with any one of the Pawns, or with either of your Knights. There are exactly twenty moves at your command.
- "W. H. A."—"In the opening so much played by M. Horwitz and Horwitz, in their present Match, Kt to B 3rd, as the third move for the defending player, is considered to be a very good move; and is recommended as the best by Jaenisch, in his excellent Treatise.
- "J. B. C."—"The solutions you ask for shall be given shortly.
- "Marazion."—"In the game you cite between Messrs. Horwitz and Perigal, it is evident that Mr. P. had a forced mate in six (not seven) moves, at his 26th move. The omission to see that such advantage presented itself, was certainly remarkable in two players of so much ability.
- "Badmansir."—"Tomkinson's little Manual is a useful treatise for young Players.
- "G. A. H."—"M'Donnell and La Bourdonnais played in all, not as one set match, but in several matches, 88 games. Of this number, 14 were drawn battles; and, of the remaining 74, La Bourdonnais won 44 and lost 30.
- "C. F. C."—"Your four-move Problem, despite the subsequent correction, may be done easily in three moves. The other is altogether a failure.
- "W. P."—"Plymouth."—Our attention has been called by three or four parties to the Problem 285, in the October Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Upon referring to it, we find too clearly that the Author has overlooked the move you and others suggest, and hence that the mate is impracticable in three moves.
- "G. S. S."—"Liverpool."—Always acceptable. Many thanks both for the Games, and the consideration exhibited in the offer which accompanies them. We have little hope, however, now, of the matter in question being brought about.
- Solutions by "Sopraccito," "Cur," "Badmansir," "J. B. C.," "G. A. H.," "J. N. S.," "Liverpool; and "W. B. R.," Ipswich, are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 147.

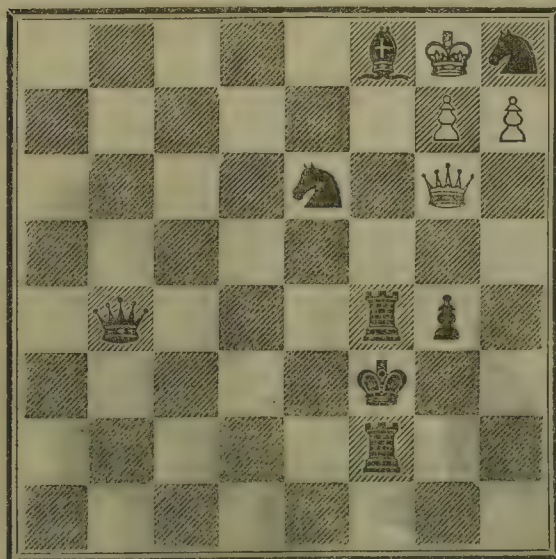
- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to K B 7th (ch) | K to K 4th | 4. R takes P | K to Q 4th |
| 2. K B P one (ch) | P takes P | 5. R to K B 5th—Mate | |
| 3. B to K Kt 2d | P one | | |

PROBLEM No. 148.

This singular example of a drawn game is the invention of Mr. R. A. B., of Leeds.

In this position, it being White's move, he dexterously contrives to draw the game.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ. GAME THE TENTH, AND LAST.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (Horwitz). | BLACK (Harrwitz). | WHITE (Horwitz). | BLACK (Harrwitz). |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 16. K R P two | K B P one |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 17. Q Kt to B 3rd (g) | K R to K Kt sq |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 18. K Kt to K 2d | K Kt to R 3d |
| 4. Q Kt to B 3d | P one | 19. K Kt to K Kt sq | K B P one |
| 5. Q P one | K Kt to B 3d | 20. K R P takes P | Q takes P |
| 6. Castles | K B to K 3d | 21. K Kt to B 3d | Q to K Kt 5th |
| 7. K B to Q Kt 5th | Castles | 22. P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 8. B takes Kt | P takes B | 23. K Kt to K sq | K B P one |
| 9. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q R to Kt sq | 24. B to R 2d | K R P one |
| 10. Q Kt to R 4th (a) | K B to Kt 3d | 25. Q Kt to K Kt 3d (h) | Kt takes Kt (ch) |
| 11. K Kt to Q 2d (b) | K R P one | 26. P takes Kt | P takes P (ch) |
| 12. Q B to R 4th | K to R 2d (c) | 27. Kt takes P | Q to R 6th |
| 13. K to R sq (d) | K Kt P two (e) | 28. Q to K B 3d | K R to Kt 3d |
| 14. B to Kt 3d | K R P one | 29. Q to K 4th | Q B to Q 4th |
| 15. K Kt to B 3d (f) | Kt to K Kt 5th | 30. Q to K 2d | K R to R 3d |

And White surrendered.

- (a) An error, we think. The pieces are wanted to bear upon the adverse King. Q Kt P one, and presently this Kt over to the King's side, would have been much more to the purpose.
- (b) This is to enable him to advance the K B P, but Black cleverly manages to anticipate his movements in this game, and is, somehow, always a move beforehand with him.
- (c) Intending to throw forward his K Kt Pawn, and so prevent the advance of the K B P.
- (d) Too late—too late.
- (e) There is no faltering, no hesitation, in the conduct of the attack here. Black goes "right on," and every move tells. From the first step forward of this Pawn the fate of the game is determined.
- (f) With the object of giving up a piece, to stay those terrible pawns. A sacrifice, however, which Black declines.
- (g) The operations of White's cavalry throughout this game are not certainly upon a very extended scale. Their movements remind one irresistibly of the famous exploit of the Gallic Monarch who

"With twenty thousand men,
Walked up a hill, and then—walked down again."

(h) Poor White is in the toils, enmeshed beyond a chance of extrication.

* The present is the terminating Game—Mr. Harrwitz scoring six to his adversary's four. By this victory, fairly and gallantly achieved, the winner has added a proud feather to his plume. He has fully verified the predictions of his numerous admirers, and shown himself entitled to an indisputable place by the side of the ablest players of the day.

Our next Game is an amusing *Partie*, lately played at the London Chess Club, between Messrs. Harrwitz, Medley, and Von Carnass, in consultation against Messrs. Horwitz, Jones, and Burgess.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| M. Harrwitz and Co. | M. Horwitz and Co. | M. Harrwitz and Co. | M. Horwitz and Co. |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 15. K Kt to K 2nd | K Kt to R 4th |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 16. K R to Kt sq | K R to B sq |
| 3. B P one | K Kt P one (a) | 17. P to K B 4th | P one |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | Q P one | 18. K P one | B to Q Kt 5th (ch) |
| 5. Q P two | Q B to K Kt 5th | 19. K to B sq | K to R sq |
| 6. Q to her Kt 3rd | Q Kt to R 4th | 20. Q R P one | B to K 2nd |
| 7. K B takes P (ch) | K to his 2nd | 21. Q Kt P two | Q B P two |
| 8. Q to her R 4th | K takes B | 22. Q Kt P takes P | P takes P |
| 9. Q takes Kt | B takes Kt | 23. Q R to Kt sq (b) | P takes P |
| 10. P takes B | P takes P | 24. Q R to Kt 7th | P to Q 6th |
| 11. P takes P | Q Kt P one | 25. Kt to K Kt 3rd | Q to Q B sq (c) |
| 12. Q to her 5th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd | 26. Q takes B | Q takes B (ch) |
| 13. Q Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 27. K to Kt 2nd | Kt takes P (ch) |
| 14. Q to K 6th | K B to K 2nd | 28. K to R sq, and wins. | |

- (a) The more we see of this defence, the more we object to it.
- (b) Very well played.
- (c) The consequences of this move were not well calculated by the Black party. "Too many cooks," &c., perhaps.

Another Game played at the London Chess Club, between Messrs. Horwitz and Perigal consulting, against Messrs. Harrwitz and Von Carnass.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| (Harrwitz and V. C.) | (Horwitz and P.) | (Harrwitz and V. C.) | (Horwitz and P.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 14. K P one (d) | P takes Kt |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 15. P takes P (disc ch) | K Kt to B 2nd |
| 3. Q P two | P takes P | 16. R takes Kt (ch) | Kt takes R |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q Kt 5 (ch) | 17. R to K B sq | K to R sq |
| 5. Q B P one | P takes P | 18. R takes Kt | Q takes Kt P |
| 6. Castles | P takes P (a) | 19. Kt to K 4th | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 7. Q B takes P | K to B sq (b) | 20. Kt to Q 6th (ch, e) | K to Q 4 (f) |
| 8. Q to Q 5th | Q to K 2nd | 21. Kt tks Q Kt P (ch) | K to his sq |
| 9. Q R P one | K B to Q R 4th | 22. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | P takes Kt |
| 10. K Kt to his 5th | K Kt to R 3rd | 23. P takes P | Q R to Kt sq |
| 11. K B P two | B to Q Kt 3rd (ch) | 24. B takes K Kt P | |
| 12. K to R sq | Q Kt to Q sq (c) | | |
| 13. Q Kt to B 3rd | K B P one | | |

- And Black thought it time to surrender
- (a) The second player may gain two pawns by this manner of play; but twice two would hardly reconcile us to the wretched position which it entails.
- (b) Surely, this detestable situation for the King, at the very opening, is poorly compensated by the two Pawns won!
- (c) White plays the attack with a good deal of judgment.
- (d) This and the succeeding moves to the end are cleverly played.
- (e) Taking the Knight would have afforded him no relief. The game is past surgery.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| No. 79.—By C. H. S.* | No. 80.—By M. Lucas. |
| WHITE. | WHITE. |
| Kt at Q 3rd | K at his R sq |
| Kt at her R 2nd | Q at her Kt 2nd |
| B at K R 2nd | R at Q B 3rd |
| B at Q R 8th | Kt at K R 4th |
| Kt at K B 5th | P's at K B 4th and K 5th |
| P at Q Kt 4th | |
| White playing first, mates in 3 moves. | White to play, and mate in three moves. |
| *From the New York Chess Magazine, No. 1. | |
| BLACK. | BLACK. |
| K at Q 2nd | K at his B 5th |
| R at K B sq | R at Q B 5th |
| B at K Kt 3rd | B at K R sq |
| Kt at K 3rd | B at Q 4th |
| P's at Q 4th, and Q B 3rd | |
| White playing first, mates in 3 moves. | White to play and draw the game. |
| BLACK. | BLACK. |
| K at R sq | P's at K Kt 6th, K B 5th, Q 3rd and 5th, Q B 7th, Q Kt 3d and 5th, and Q 6th |
| B at Q R 8th | |
| Kt at K 2nd, K B 2nd, Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd | |
| White to play and draw the game. | |

POLICE.

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A day or two ago Maria Rosina Cook, a young female dressed as a sailor boy, was charged at LAMBETH Office, before Mr. Norton, with attempting to destroy herself by taking a quantity of laudanum.—John Constable, 43 L, gaoler at the police-station in Tower-street, Waterloo-road, stated that, while on duty on Saturday last, about ten o'clock, a person entered the station-house, and requested his attendance at a coffee-house in the Waterloo-road, as a young sailor had just taken a quantity of poison there. He, in consequence, hastened to the house; and, finding the prisoner in a very drowsy state, with her head upon the table, and also two bottles by her side, from which laudanum had just been taken, he went in search of a doctor to attend her. The first shop he went to, the person there asked him if it was not a young sailor that had destroyed himself, as he had been there a short time before, and wanted three-pennyworth of laudanum, but they would not serve him. Witness, on the recommendation of Dr. Brooks, took her to Guy's Hospital, when the stomach pump was used; and, having sufficiently recovered from the effects of the poison, he took her back to the station-house, and had the charge of attempting to destroy herself entered on the sheet. From the statement made by the prisoner to him (the constable) it appeared that she was the daughter of a veterinary surgeon, residing at Chulton, in the county of Somerset; but, having become attached to a private in the 37th Regiment of Foot, she had left her home, and had lately lived at Chatham, where her lover was quartered. The regiment had lately been ordered on foreign service, and was about to embark for the island of Ceylon; and the prisoner finding that her lover was to proceed there by a vessel lying in the West India Dock, she sold her female apparel at a great sacrifice, and purchased the sailor's suit she then had on. She next proceeded to the Mariners' Register Office, and procured the necessary ticket, wherein she described herself as David Cook, born at Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, August 3, 1830, "capacity boy," and with this she made her way to the West India Dock, and presented herself to the captain, whom she requested to employ her as cabin-boy. The captain told her that he had already engaged with and shipped his necessary number of hands; and, being thus frustrated in all her hopes of being able to accompany the object of her affection, she had made up her mind to commit suicide. At the coffee-house a letter was found, which had been written by the prisoner just before she had taken the poison.—Mr. Norton here read the letter in question, which was as follows:—

Dear Thomas, I have overstepped the bounds of prudence and modesty, in hopes of being able to reach Ceylon with you. I have put on boy's apparel, and come to this sink of iniquity, London, to enter the *Minerva* as a boy; but when I got here, the captain had shipped all his hands. I have tried to get on board several other vessels, but cannot, on account of not being able to find money enough to procure sufficient clothes to go to sea with. I have sold all my own to get what I have on, and have no money to get others. I have no friends here—no place to go to: I cannot blame any person but myself. Think of me no more, Thomas, as it is useless; you will never see or hear from me again. Remember me to Harriet and Charles. Don't make yourself at all uneasy about me. I have no more to say, but remain yours till death.

London, Nov. 14, 1846.

The Constable 43 said that the prisoner had acknowledged to him that she was in such a state of exhaustion at the time she took the poison, that she could hardly keep up her head, the fear of the disclosure of her sex preventing her from taking off her clothes from the moment she put them on. One night she slept in the hold of a vessel in the dock; and on another occasion, at the coffee-house, she sat in a chair all night, while her companion, a sailor boy, had slipped off, and went to bed. "She had also been afraid of washing her hands or face, but allowed them to be black and dirty, lest the fairness of her skin should disclose her real sex.—In reply to the questions of the magistrate, the prisoner, who kept her face concealed from the gaze of the crowd in court, by placing her hands over it, said that she had become acquainted with the soldier about three years ago, when he belonged to a recruiting party at Bristol, and then conceived a strong attachment for him. She did not then leave her home with him; but about six months ago, finding that the regiment was quartered at Newport, in Wales, she left home, and joined him there. She next accompanied him to Chatham, where she took a lodging, and he was quartered in Brompton Barracks. She declared that it was her intention to have destroyed herself, and only regretted that she had been prevented, and added that it was impossible to endure greater tortures than those which she had experienced for the last three days.—She was remanded, to give time to communicate with her friends.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Monday, Henry Willmott was charged at CLEKENWELL Police-office with attempting to murder Harriet Haines, wife of a plumber and glazier, residing in Paradise-terrace, Islington.—A number of witnesses were brought forward by the police to substantiate the charge, from whose evidence it appeared that on Saturday last the prisoner went into Mrs. Haines's house, for the purpose, it was surmised, of getting some money on account of a previous transaction between Mr. Haines and him. A person named Gilbert, who lodged next door, heard, soon after the prisoner was seen to enter the house, a noise of struggling and blows, which latter were so violent and long continued, that he was induced to go into the house to see what was the matter, when he saw some person, whom he could not identify, escaping by the back door, and found Mrs. Haines lying in a state of insensibility in the hall, her face covered with blood, and several severe wounds in her head. On searching the premises afterwards, a large metal candlestick was found, with which the woman had apparently been wounded, as it was all covered over with blood, and a quantity of hair sticking to it. A hat was also found in the drawing-room, which it was afterwards discovered belonged to the prisoner, upon which he was taken into custody, when several spots of blood were observed upon his trousers and waistcoat. Mrs. Haines was taken as speedily as possible to Bartholomew's Hospital, where she lies with but little hopes of her recovery. No ostensible motive could be assigned for the savage act, as the prisoner and Mrs. Haines and her husband were on the most intimate terms, and he was in the habit of visiting them almost every day.—Mr. Greenwood ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week. Mrs. Haines was so much worse on Monday night, that Mr. Greenwood went to her residence to take her deposition. It did not vary from the above statement.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. The Lord Chancellor subsequently joined his colleagues. The Council sat two hours.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE LIPSCOMBE, M.D.

Of all the works peculiar to this country, there are, perhaps, none so valuable as County Histories; and he who writes a good one, deserves that his memory should be regarded. Dr. Lipscombe, the subject of this notice, was a man of great erudition, and one whose various writings have enriched our literature, and whose valuable compilation of the "Topography of Buckinghamshire" would place him in the very first class of County Historians. This able author died on the 9th instant, and was buried in the Cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, by the remains of his wife. He had just lived long enough to witness the termination of his History, in eight folio parts, after a labour of some twenty years.

MAJOR CHARLES HENRY EDMONSTONE,

Captain, 81st Regiment, died on the 12th inst., at Edinburgh, in his 35th year. He was third son of the late Sir Charles Edmondstone, of Duntreath, Bart., by his second wife Louisa, youngest daughter of Beaumont Lord Iotham, and younger brother of the present Bart., Sir Archibald Edmondstone. The family of Edmondstone is of great antiquity in North Britain, and derives its name from Edmondus (supposed to be a younger son of Count Egmont, of Flanders), one of those who attended Margaret, daughter of Edgar Atheling, into Scotland, and, subsequently rising to distinction, had a grant of land in Edinburghshire, which he called Edmondstoun. The gallant officer just deceased entered the army as Ensign, by purchase, 23rd April, 1828; became Lieutenant 2nd March, 1832; and obtained his company, also by purchase, 13th Nov., 1835. He enjoyed for some period the brevet rank of Major in the army.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE "NIGER" STEAM SLOOP.

On Wednesday morning, the *Niger* steam-sloop, designed and built by Mr. Lang, master-shipwright, was launched from Woolwich Dockyard. A large number of officers of the army, navy, and the dockyard, their ladies and families, and a very respectable body of other spectators, being assembled, Mrs. Dyer, wife of Commander Dyer, residing at Woolwich, performed the ceremony of naming; and at twenty-five minutes to one she emerged from the slip, amid the usual spirited cheers on such occasions, and, for the first time, floated on the water. The following are the principal dimensions of the *Niger*:—

	ft.	in.
Length between the perpendiculars	185	0
Length of hull for tonnage	181	7 1/2
Breadth, extreme	31	8
Breadth for tonnage	34	4
Breadth, moulded	33	8
Depth in engine-room	21	6

Her burden in tons, old plan, is 1013 51-94, of which her engine-room is 491 133-925. Her engines will be of 500-horse power. The *Niger* is the 63rd ship, large and small, that Mr. Lang has built.

HASLAR HOSPITAL.—Captain Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Polar voyager, is to succeed Captain Carter, as superintendent of Haslar Hospital.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN CANADA.—Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban will, it is understood, according to the present arrangements, proceed to Canada as Commander-in-Chief, in the room of the Earl of Cathcart, who held that appointment with the Governor-Generalship.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.—Major-General Brotherton, formerly of the 16th Dragoons, will, we are informed, receive the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry, in the room of Lieutenant-General Lygon, lately promoted.

EXECUTION OF A BRITISH SEAMAN IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.—We copy the following from a New York paper. The unfortunate victim to the extreme penalty of martial law was an Irishman, who after great provocation knocked down a Lieutenant of the American vessel on board of which he had entered. He made a most eloquent defence before the Court, and excited the sympathy of all but his obdurate judges:—"Off Vera Cruz, Sept. 25, 1846.—On the 17th instant I was one of the edified witnesses of the supremacy of the law over natural right. A sailor named Samuel Jackson, belonging to the sloop *St. Mary's*, was hanged at the foreyard arm, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-martial, before whom he had been tried for striking a man named Taylor, one of the officers of that ship. The preparations for the execution were numerous and solemn, a regular programme having been issued by Commodore Connor, and circulated through the squadron several days previously. All labour in the different vessels was forbidden for the day, and the crews were directed to assume their holiday attire. At eleven, a.m., the signal, 'Prepare to execute the sentence of the court-martial,' was displayed at the mizen of the *Cumberland*, when a yellow flag was hoisted at the fore-yard-arm of the *St. Mary's*. The officers and crews of all the vessels at the anchorage were then mustered on deck, and distributed in such places as would best enable them to take as much of the spectacle in view as possible. Here they were kept on the tip-toe of anticipation for more than half an hour, when the same signal that I before mentioned was hoisted, without the 'preparative,' and the curiosity of the spectators was very materially enhanced thereby. In a few moments more the victim made his appearance on the 'top-gallant fore-castle' of the *St. Mary's*, attended by two or three officers and the master-at-arms of the ship, and by the Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, chaplain of the *Cumberland*. Stepping over the fore-castle railing on the scaffold, which had been erected there for the occasion, the prisoner seated himself on the railing, apparently on account of nervous deficiency. The machinery fitted for the principal act was simple, but strong and effective. A thick rope was rove through a block at the yard-arm, leading along the yard into the foremast, where it rove through another block, and made fast to a weight of near four hundred pounds. After some additional minutes of suspense had been inflicted upon the thousands of spectators, a flash issued from the gun over which the scaffold had been raised, and at the same instant a human form was seen flying in a curved line through the air with astonishing velocity. When the body reached the yard-arm, so great had been the impulse that the check trestle it perpendicularly into the air, fell upward; and, rebounding against the 'fore lifts,' it passed over the fore brace, split the halter block, and then, after a few violent vibrations, it assumed the usual dangling attitude of a hanging man."

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

This town and port of Gravesend has not infrequently presented the *tableaux* which our artist has delineated in the accompanying Engravings, sketched from "the life." Their several incidents are verified in the pendent epigraphs.

A scene of this description has been witnessed at Gravesend, within the past week, on the Embarkation of the 3rd Regiment for Ceylon. On Saturday, a division, consisting of 478 men, under the command of Major Franklyn and Captain Hamilton, marched from Brompton Barracks to Gravesend, for Embarkation: of these, 275 men, with 10 women, and 18 children, were to go out in the *Sybella*, under the charge of Major Franklyn; and the remainder, with 12 women, and 25 children, in the *Romeo*, under the charge of Captain Hamilton.

In a very life-like picture of the life of the soldier, entitled "Camp and Barrack-Room; or, The British Army As It Is," we find the following picture of an Embarkation for India, and the preparation for the service. The narrator says:—

"At the expiration of the second week from my admission, I was discharged from hospital; and as my clothing meanwhile had been prepared, I returned to my barrack-room in undress uniform; so that I was now to all intents and purposes a soldier. On the ensuing morning I was sent to drill, with the club or awkward squad; our instructor being a corporal lately returned from India, who was as cross as possible at having been ordered to teach us; considering that more forward recruits should have been placed under his care.

"Probably some reader may wish to know the daily routine of my duties and amusements at this period. I rose at five o'clock in the morning, and made up my bed; which occupied at the least a quarter of an hour, and was rather a troublesome job. I then made my toilet, and at six turned out for drill, from which we were dismissed at a quarter to eight, when we breakfasted. From ten till twelve we were again at drill; had dinner at one, in the shape of potatoes and meat, both usually of the most wretched quality; and at two fell in for another drill, which terminated at four; after which hour my time was at my own disposal until tattoo, provided I was not ordered on piquet. During this period of leisure, I generally amused myself by strolling in the vicinity of the garrison (no soldier being permitted to go to a greater distance than one mile) or by reading; the owner of a circulating library in Rochester having consented to trust me with his volumes on my depositing a small sum in his hands. There was no garrison library then, which must be a matter of surprise to every one who knows of what benefit such institutions are to the soldier; who, having thus the means of amusement and instruction within his reach, is in many instances altogether prevented from going to the beer-shop to pass his leisure time.

"In this way, my first month at drill passed quickly by; its mono-

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT GRAVESEND, FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

tony wholly unrelieved except by one disagreeable occurrence—a man flogged. The sensations of pain and disgust I then experienced will never be obliterated from my memory; nor was I singular in this respect, for many of the younger soldiers, and even some of the officers, fainted in the ranks, and had to be borne to the rear.

"It is, indeed, a curious circumstance, that, under the very eye of the home authorities, the young soldier is, perhaps, worse treated than in any other part of the British dominions, both as regards his clothing and his food: even his scanty surplus pay is frequently the object of the most scandalous speculation. He being altogether ignorant of what he is entitled to, and therefore obnoxious to every extortion, is plundered by those military blacklegs—those Majors Monsoon of the present period—with the greatest ease and the least possible compunction. Aware of what must be the answer, they listen with indifference to the commandant, as he asks the recruit, when about to embark for India, whether he has any complaints to make. The reply to this question has been almost invariably in the negative. Indeed, few recruits, were they even aware of their being cheated, possess the ability and information requisite to make a report of a superior with any prospect of success; and, otherwise, they become subject to trial by court-martial for making frivolous complaints.

"I was twice quartered in this garrison; the first time for six weeks, when the detachment with which I proceeded to India was charged tenpence per man; and the second time for four days, for which we were mulcted fourpence each. How injury to this amount could be done by us to our quarters, in so short a space, God and the quartermaster only know. There are usually about twenty depôts at Chatham, from each of which, at an average, one hundred men are annually sent to India; and estimating the barrack damages, charged to each man during the term of his stay, at one shilling and sixpence, which I am certain is under the mark, we have a sum of £300—a large sum, indeed, to be deducted yearly from the shilling, the hard-earned shilling of a few hundred soldiers.

"Although my stay at Chatham was even unusually short, I was heartily glad when I received permission to accompany a draft ordered to India; a favour accorded me only on a special application to the officer commanding the depôt. This gentleman was curiously desirous of knowing why I was so anxious to join my regiment; but as it would not have been, quite prudent to make him *au fait* of my motives, I held my peace.

"JULY 9.—In the afternoon of this day, such of the depôt as had been selected to proceed out to their regiment, were inspected by the commandant; who told us, nothing could exceed our soldier-like appear-

ance; a compliment which I was given to understand had been paid to nearly every draft of recruits which had left the garrison since the commencement of his command.

"The inspection over, we deposited our knapsacks in a store, in order that there should be no making away of necessities, in the interim of our marching out.

"Next morning, after a hurried breakfast at five o'clock, we fell in on the parade ground, and were marched off to the store to get our knapsacks.

"In another half-hour all were ready for starting; and the order, right form four deep, quick march, being given, our little column, as it defiled in front of the several squads now at drill, commenced cheering loudly. 'Ah!' remarked an old soldier, as we passed through the gate, 'you shouldn't cheer till ye were comin' back: there won't be so many of you then, I warrant, and they'll not be in a cheering humour.'

"After we had got beyond the works, the garrison, or, as it was termed by us, the pongo-band, struck up a lively march, and we proceeded quietly onwards at a smart pace, till beneath Fort Pitt, when 'Patrick's Day' was played, and a loud and prolonged cheer made the welkin ring again. This burst of national enthusiasm over (for the greater part of us were Irish), we marched along in silence. Arrived at Gravesend, we got into a lumber-boat, and were towed alongside of the *Gloriana*, a fine new vessel, of more than one thousand tons burden chartered for our conveyance to Calcutta. In a few minutes we had scrambled on board, and found our dinners already cooked; and, after discussing the beef and potatoes, which constituted the meal, both of the best quality, we went upon deck to receive our sea-kits, which were given to us in canvass bags, rendered waterproof, each secured with a leather strap and padlock. The latter, however, was of no use; for all being of the same size, a single key would unlock every one of them; a circumstance which led to a system of petty pilfering during the voyage, alike disgraceful and productive of disorder. A sea-kit consisted of two strong check shirts, two canvass frocks, a pair of blue cotton trousers, and several other smaller articles, such as clasp-knife, soap, polish, &c., &c., all necessary to a soldier on board ship.

"Some two hours from our advent on board, the capstan was manned, and the anchor weighed, when all hands were directed by the first mate, who commanded the ship in the absence of the skipper, to get into the rigging and give three cheers, an order which was duly and promptly obeyed.

"This ceremony over, the paddles of the tug-steamer, which had already taken us in tow, were put in motion, and our long and dangerous voyage was commenced."



THE MARCH THROUGH THE TOWN.—THE MILTON ROAD.

AIR—"The British Grenadiers."—ENGLISH.

With bay'nets bright and flags unfurled,
The gallant troops appear;
Bound for Ceylon, now marches on
The British Grenadier.
The parting regiment's glorious flag
Well knew the Pyrenees—
And, hurrah! hurrah! in triumph saw
The vanquished Tuileries!

Still stainless be the banner bright,
Which waves but to defend
Old England's honour, soil, and right—
Old England—Freedom's friend.
The drums are rattling brisk and loud,
The fife's are shrill and clear,
While joyfully hurrahs the crowd
For the British Grenadier.



THE PARTING.

AIR—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."—IRISH.

Dispel thy fears! oh, dry those tears,
For faithful still thou'lt find me;
We part—and it may be for years—
Alas! my own tears blind me.

But Duty's voice and Honour's call
To our brave banner bid me;
Where'er I go, be sure the foe
Will never be behind me.

One kiss; and now, dear love, farewell,
The trumpet's voice is calling;
I'll think on thee, where billows swell
And war is most appalling.

We yet shall meet. My constant heart
For ever shall remind me
Of thee, from whom I now must part—
Sweet girl, that I leave behind me.

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"A great improvement has been effected by the Patentee."—Times

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellular Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 26, Regent-street. Two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent through England carriage-paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wares and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depot for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

TO THE LADIES OF ISLINGTON and its LOCALITY.—Unequaled VELVET BONNETS, from 15s. of the most fashionable style, trimmed in the first style of fashion, in black and every colour. A great assortment of Parisian Novelties at ELVER'S Mourning and Millinery Establishment, 2, Islington-green, High-street, Islington.—An Improver Wanted.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century.

FOREIGN SILKS and LACES.—Late TINKLER'S.—Messrs. RIGG, WAKEFIELD, and RIGG, having returned from Paris, beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their rich and valuable STOCK of NOVELTIES for the present season, comprising black and coloured Lyons Velvets, Velours, Epingle, Glacées, Moirés, Fancy Silks of the most chaste and elegant designs, Satins, Poplins, Cashmere Dresses, Shawls, &c. Also, Laces, French Embroideries, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Brussels Scarfs, Vails, Gloves, &c.—22, Old Bond-street.

FOREIGN BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.—SEWELL and CO. have bought from a manufacturer in Crefeld and Lyons several lots of Black and Coloured Velvets, which will be ready for inspection on Monday next. In consequence of the great reduction in the duty (viz., from 22s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.), they will be enabled to offer these rich velvets several shillings per yard lower than last season. The blacks from Crefeld, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d., and colours, 9s. 6d.; those from Lyons, 11s. 3d. and 12s. 6d.—Compton House, Firth-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho-square.

FRENCH MERINOS, DUTY FREE, 2s. 7½d. and 3s. 3d. per Yard. GREAT BARGAINS in Silks, Satins, Plaids, Cashmeres; Tartan Wool Shawls and Scarfs; Newest Styles in Cloaks and Mantles; Novelties in Paris Ribbons, Velvets, and Plushes; Rich Striped and Checked Silks, &c. 9s. 6d. per Yard; a lot of rich White Satins for Skirts, 11s. 11½d. per Yard; 250 pieces Fine Scotch Wool Plaids, all 1s. 6½d. per Yard; with several other descriptions of Cloth, Flannels, Blankets, &c., equally cheap. At JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Mourning Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.

GREAT SENSATION IN REGENT-STREET.—DISON'S STOCK TAKING OFF.—Among the Great Bargains the following are worthy immediate notice:—Infants' Worked Robes, from 5s. to 28s. 6d. each—worth three times the prices. 20 Worked Muslin Frocks, from 1s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. each—worth twice the prices. Real Valenciennes Laces, from 1d. to 14s. per yard—good and very cheap. Black Real Laces, four to six inches wide, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, suitable for mantles. Muslin Collars, from 1s. 6d. to 6s. each—cheap at double the prices. Lace Dresses, from 20s. 6d. to £5 each—extraordinary bargains. Black Dresses, as well as Flouncings, equally cheap. Every article is reduced. A genuine Selling, owing to contemplated alterations in premises.
DISON, No. 297, Regent-street.

SILKS.—GEORGE SMITH has completed an immense purchase of beautiful SILKS, at a serious loss to the manufacturer. They will be sold at 3s. 6d. per yard, instead of the original price of 5s. 6d. The qualities are peculiar, and known by the technical term of "out cut," being the highest state of perfection attainable in the preparation of the yarn. Every other description of Silks, Satins, Brocades, Velvets, Foreign and British Shawls, including the Sikh Wrapper, a long cashmere Shawl, constructed to fold into twenty different effects, secured by recent Act of Parliament, invented and sold only by George Smith, whose Warehouse is also supplied with all the useful as well as the most recherche manufactures, in Frinted Cashmeres, Tartans, Embroidered Merinos, and Evening Dresses. Family Linen-drapping, Table Linen, Cloaks, Furs, &c.—32, Ludgate-hill, the late premises of Rundell and Bridge. Every article marked in plain figures.

LONDON PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, No. 111, STRAND. Conducted by Messrs. BENN and HENRY PITMAN. The Phonographic Institution has been opened for the instruction of Periodical Classes, and for Private Tuition, in the Phonographic Art; also for furnishing information to those who may be desirous of teaching themselves. Terms, for the Course of Nine Lessons.—Seven on Phonography, and Two on Phonetic Verbatim Reporting. Private Tuition, 21 1s.; Parties of Three, 21 11s. 6d.; Parties of Six, 22 5s.; Private Classes, 7s. 6d.; Public Classes, 5s.

PHONOGRAPHY (the invention of Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath) is a new and truly philosophic system of Writing, combining more than the brevity of shorthand, and with more than the legibility of the common long hand; yet so simple, that a perfect acquaintance with it can be attained in one month, by an hour's daily practice; and thousands have mastered its principles in one-third of the time.

All Applications, either personally or by letter, to be made at No. 111, Strand, or at the Phonetic Depot, 1, Queen's Head-passageway, Paternoster-row.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Sent to All Parts of the Kingdom.—Rich Christmas and Wedding Cakes, from 5s. to 25 5s. always ready; British Wines, Elder Gin &c.; Choice Ports, &c. &c. &c. The following are the names of the persons to whom you will receive prompt attention. LOTT'S TENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Rich Cakes, &c., 1233 Prizes, in 5000 Shares, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17th, at 11, Bridge-street, Lambeth.

	2	5	10	20	50	100	200	500	1000
2 Splendid Rich Christmas Presents, ..	5	10	20	40	80	160	320	640	1280
5 Rich ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
10 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
20 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
50 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
100 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
200 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
500 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
1000 Ditto ditto, ..	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256

5000 Shares, One Shilling each. £2500 0 0
The Prizes, all of the Finest Quality, and will be given on Monday, December 21st.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.—Every Description of CLOTHES well and fashionably made at LUDLOW'S ESTABLISHMENT, 164A, OXFORD-STREET.—There are but few men that are Practical Workmen as well as Professed Cutters in the Tailoring business; hence the remark so often made, "I cannot get clothes to fit me." D. LUDLOW, having engaged the first Practical Men in the Cutting and Working Department, is enabled to compete in Price, and surpass many in Style and Workmanship, with the following Garments, viz., Military and Naval Uniforms; Riding and Hunting Trousers; Ladies' Corset and Riding Habits; all of which he warrants to give a good fit, at full thirty per cent. under the prices usually charged for Cash only. D. L. has gone to considerable expense in making well-arranged work-rooms, so as to have fine garments made on the premises. Observe the address—Ludlow's Clothing Establishment, 164A, Oxford-street, London, seven doors from Stratford-place.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is of unfailing efficacy in Purifying the SKIN of all ERUPTIVE MALADIES, FRECKLES, TAN, and DISCOLORATIONS, producing Healthy Freshness and Transparency of COMPLEXION, and a Softness and Delicacy of the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained the exclusive patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family of Great Britain, as well as of the principal Courts of Europe, and the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of all civilised nations.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—CAUTION: The Genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR on the Wrapper.—Beware of FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, composed of Mineral Astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion.

THE BALL-Room, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA completely remove the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigor which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldrie's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck and not, including Collar, to Hip Buttons ..	..	From top of Trousers to bottom of Trousers ..	..
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt ..	..	From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers ..	..
From centre of Back to Elbow Joint ..	..	Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	..
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist ..	..	Size round Calf ..	..
Size round top of Arm ..	..	Ditto Waist ..	..
Size round Chest under the Coat ..	..	Ditto Hips ..	..
Size round Waist under the Coat ..	..	
READY MADE ..	£ s d	HAT.	
Beaver Taglioni, from ..	0 8 6	Measure size round the Head ..	..
Beaver Chesterfields and Coderingtons ..	0 10 6	MADE TO MEASURE ..	£ s d
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Coderingtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1 5 0	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, hand-sewn or trimmed ..	1 5 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make ..	0 8 6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined ..	2 6 0
Tweed Trousers, lined ..	0 4 6	Tweed Over Coats ..	0 8 0
Doeskin ..	0 10 6	Tweed Trousers ..	0 8 6
Dress Coats ..	1 0 0	Winter Trousers in all the most approved Patterns ..	1 2 6
Frock Coats ..	1 5 0	Best of Dress Trousers ..	1 6 0
Double-Breasted Waistcoat ..	0 8 6	Best of Dress Coats ..	1 12 0
Boys' Huesar and Tunic Suits ..	0 3 0	Best of Quality Made ..	2 15 0
Boys' Winter Trousers ..	0 3 0	Best of Frock Coats ..	1 15 0
Boys' Winter Vests ..	0 1 6	Best of Quality Made ..	2 15 0
		Fancy Waistcoats ..	0 8 0
		Satin, Plain, or Fancy ..	0 12 0
		Boys' Huesar and Tunic Suits ..	1 5 0

MOORING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.
OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, Ready Made money returned. E. MOSES and SONS, Tailors, Woolen-drappers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minorie, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but have learned that the unscrupulous and dishonest, being connected with them, or, "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at, or send to, the Minorie, and Aldgate, City, London.
NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.
* * * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minorie and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE."

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for 10s.; or 2s. 6d. a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s. and 1s. 3d.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be had of the best of the above. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a post-office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Head Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the most perfect capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, of the best quality, at the lowest prices, and at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE WELLINGTON BRACE, Registered.—A PAIR of BRACES, WITHOUT A STRAP or a BUCKLE, must command the patronage of every Gentleman. In these the length and the breadth of the arms, and the distance between the arms, are made to suit the individual. To be obtained at all Hosiery, &c., and, wholesale only, at 97, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.—N.B. Each pair is stamped "John Paterson, London: registered August 13, 1846."

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENZ.—THIS WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all that have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which B. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

TROUSERS! TROUSERS!!! TROUSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Tailor, Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Falding, is made to the greatest advantage, and is suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND (established twenty-two years), supplies Marsland's Long-Cloth Shirts, with extra fine linen fronts, for 6s. 6d. each; and extra fine flannel shirts, for 10s. 6d. each. The above are recommended as really good articles, suitable for a gentleman to wear, and give universal satisfaction for their durability and superior fit. They are calculated at an extremely small profit for cash payments, and are 20 per cent. below the usual prices. A Sample Shirt sent to any part of the kingdom, carriage free, upon receipt of the amount, with 1s. added as part payment of carriage. The measure requisite is the size of the neck, chest, and wrist, taken tight.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheap-side, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

TO PASTRY-COOKS and BISCUIT-BAKERS.—Every description of Jelly, Cake, and Spun-Sugar Moulds, Lozenges, Heric, and Biscuit Cuts, Vegetable Soups, Pastry, Biscuits, and every article for Pastry-Cooks, Bakers, and every article for the Trade kept in stock. Goods sent into the country, by persons remitting a Post-office order for the amount.—E. BROOKE, Ironmonger, 117, High Holborn, corner of Kingsgate-street.—Established 43 years.

DIAMOND DUST.—For giving the keenest edge to the bluntest Razor, Knife, or other Cutlery, in Boxes of 1s., 2s., 6d., 1s., and 10s. 6d. each. DIAMOND DUST TABLETS, ready charged for immediate use, for Razors, Table-knives, Penknives, and other Cutlery, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each; and for Carving-knives, 10s.

To be had of JOHN BROTHERS and CO., No. 1, Angel-court (opposite Somerset-house), Strand, London; and of all THEIR Agents throughout the world.

THE SEVENTH THOUSAND of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE is now on Sale, although it is the beginning of but the third season. It is the distinguishing merit of this admirable invention, that it purifies the surrounding atmosphere, and serves to ventilate the apartment which it warms. It is adapted for the smallest Chambers, as well as the Hall and the Church. From 19s. upwards. Prospectus forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom. Four or five Stoves are in operation daily at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Warehouse, Show Rooms, and Manufactory, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON.

Sir A. Bridges Henkner, Bart. Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq. Claude Edward Scott, Esq.
Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms.
A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums.
H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 63, Old Broad-street, London, 11th November, 1846.

John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., Chairman.
Richard E. A. Townsend, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Consulting Counsel: George Lake Russell, Esq.
Solicitors: Messrs. Cardale, Cardale, and Lillie, Bedford-row.

Actuary: F. A. Ingelbach, Esq., of the Alliance Assurance Company.
NOTICE is hereby given that the USUAL HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of £4½ per cent. per annum (dec.), becoming due on the 30th inst., will be payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1847. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 23rd inst. to the 7th of December next, inclusive. THIS COMPANY was instituted in the year 1837, for the purchase of Reversionary and Contingent Interests, Real and Personal; Life Interests and Annuities, and every description of Property that can be affected by the contingency of human life. Persons having such interests to dispose of may, on application, receive any information and assistance in making proposals to the Company, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office. Every facility is afforded by the Solicitors of the Company, in the investigation of a vendor's title, so as to insure the speedy completion of all purchases.
By order of the Board, WILLIAM SIM, Secretary.

THE TIMES BUILDING and INVESTMENT COMPANY, Enrolled pursuant to Act of Parliament, with Tables by B. H. Strousberg.

Offices, 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge.
Shares, £100. Subscription, 2s. per week.
No Redemption Fee. No Fines or Fees on Transfers or Withdrawals. No Entrance Fee at the commencement of the Company. Solicitor's Charges fixed at £4 4s.
Fines for non-payment of Subscriptions reduced to one-half the usual amount.
The substitution of the ballot for the bidding and auction.
By order of the Board, B. H. STROUSBERG, Manager.

George Virtue, Esq., Ivy-lane, Newgate-street.
John Clarke, Esq., Falcon-hall, Falcon-square.
T. G. Williams, Esq., Northampton-place, Hackney-road.
William T. Sargent, 1, King-street, Finsbury, and 35, Mincing-lane.

THE SECOND MONTHLY MEETING of the South-west Railway, and all shareholders, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23rd, at Seven o'clock, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE, Gresham-street, when A SECOND £300 will be advanced. 400 Shares have been allotted.

This company embraces many prominent and exclusively advantageous features. Prospects may be obtained at the South-west Railway Library, Borough-road; at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road East; Hart's Hotel, 139, Aldersgate-street; at 18, St. Mary-axe; and at the Company's offices, 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge.
B. H. STROUSBERG, Manager.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, LONDON, West Strand, The Committee, in appealing to the benevolence of the public for this Hospital, have the painful duty of stating that the losses which it has sustained by the death of many of its best supporters, have recently been very severe.

Since the first establishment of the Charity, nearly a generation of benefactors has passed away, but the claims of misery and destitution continue the same. Suffering objects succeed to suffering objects in endless succession; and, unless new benefactors arise to supply the place of those who have departed, the resources of the Institution must fail, and its useful operations, from which such unexceptionable benefits and unmixed good have resulted to the sick poor, must be abridged, for want of adequate support.

Through the assistance hitherto afforded to their exertions, aided by great care in the expenditure, the Committee have been enabled to admit to relief between 9000 and 10,000 patients annually, constituting, in the aggregate, a total of 115,000 sufferers under severe sickness and accidents of all kinds, dangerous to life and limb, who have partaken of the benefits of the Charity since its foundation; and the Committee beg to state that subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Rev. G. H. Bowers, B.D. (the Treasurer); by the Committee, Director, Secretary, and Clerk, at the Hospital; by Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; and by the neighbouring Bankers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED BY STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the most offensive smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expansion, the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer. The following are the present prices of new feathers:
Mixed 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose 1s. 0d. per lb. Best White Duck .. 2s. 0d.
Foreign Ditto 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Duck .. 2s. 0d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 156, Tottenham-court-road.

RAILWAY and RHEUMATISM.—Persons wishing to travel by railway or otherwise, but who are impeded by rheumatism, gout, or with pain and weakness in the limbs, will find, by reading CAHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide" of November, important information respecting those afflictions.

TO MR. J. H.—B. and E. earnestly request Mr. J. H. (who left his lodgings on Thursday, the 19th inst.) to RETURN IMMEDIATELY. They have a great regard for him, and are anxious to assist him in any way he may require.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bette's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews Bedford-row.

TO CADETS in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—The particulars of MILITARY CLOTHING and APPOINTMENTS, together with the list of personal outfit which Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons are required to take with them to India, may be procured on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

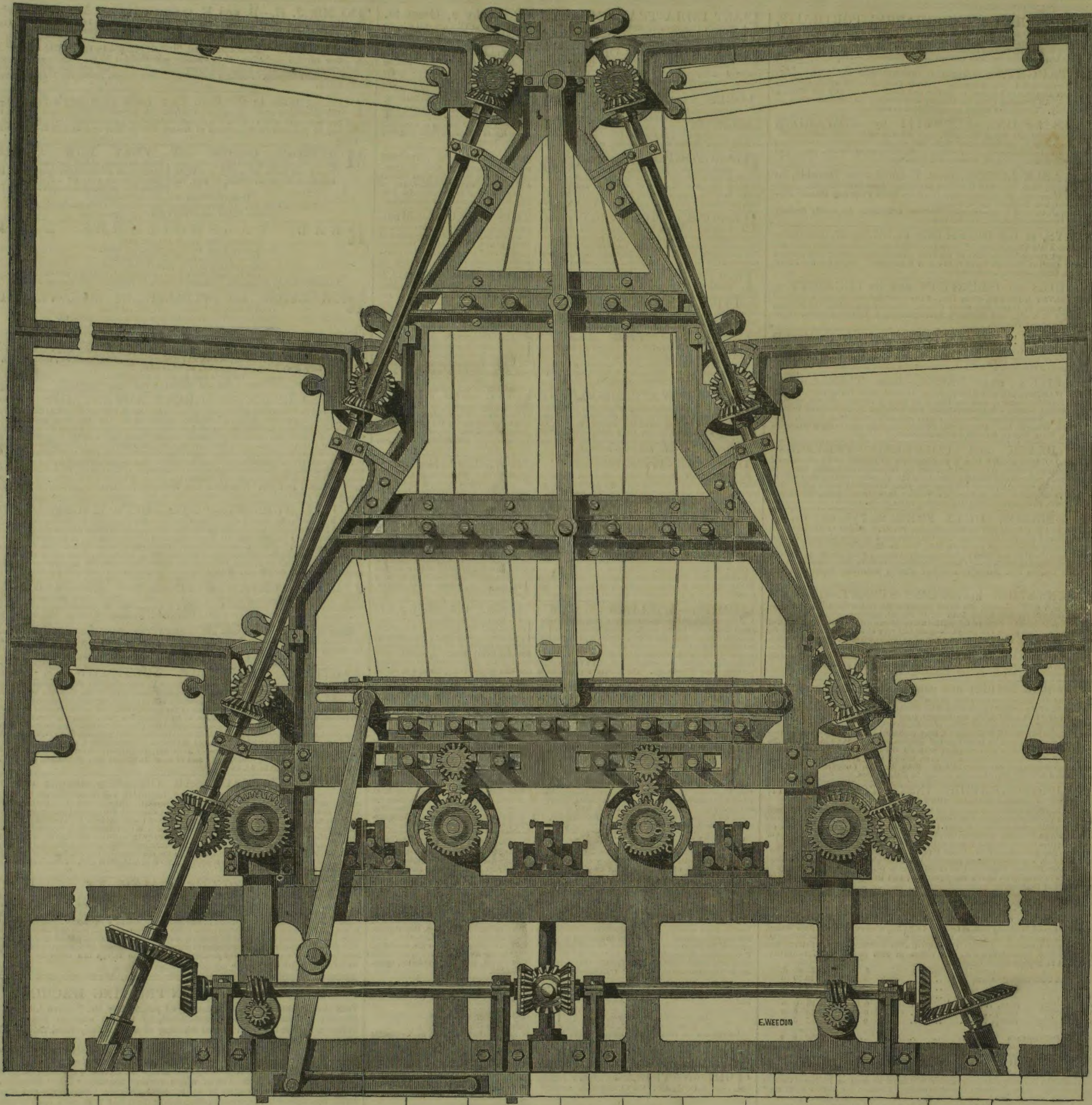
MOURNING GOODS at VERY LOW PRICES.
Stout Black Silks, at 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 6d. Black Satin, at 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 6d.
Rich Black Satins, at 2s. 10½d. and 4s. 6d. Black Satin Ties and Ottomans, at 2s. 11d.
Oriental and Saxony Cloths, at 10½d. and 12d. Patent Crapes, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Black French Merinos fine, at 3s. 6d.
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., equally cheap.
Patterns sent, and orders from the Country attended to immediately.
Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.
Edgings, from 4½d. to 18d. per yard.
Narrow Lace, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Wide Duto, 2s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per yard.
Insertions, from 10d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
100 Pcs. Real Black Lace (wide), 13½d. to 2s. 9d. per yard.
Patterns sent for inspection. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

RICH LYONS and SPITALFIELDS SILK VELVETS.
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THE PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE, WITH FOUR CYLINDERS, FOR WORKING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

purpose of the former being to conduct the sheet to the cylinder, and afterwards to receive and carry the printed sheet away. The diagram represents the internal arrangement of a six-cylinder Machine, producing five printed copies with each backward and forward motion of the table; the form of type being shown at one extremity, proceeding in the direction indicated by the arrows.

We will now trace the passage of the several sheets, commencing with that which passes direct to *a*, the first of the reversing cylinders. The sheet enters on the drum 1 at *a*, it is then conducted to the feeding rollers, 2, 3, and passes from them to the cylinder rollers, 1, 2, and next round the cylinder *c*, where it meets the form of type, and receives an impression; it is then conducted by the cylinder tapes through 2, 3, to the takers-away, 3, 4; thence it passes in the direction of the arrows to the point *b* 2, when it falls on a single continuous tape, and is carried to a receiving box; the next sheet enters on the drum 2, at *a*, passing as before in the direction indicated by the arrows to the printing cylinder *d*, and ultimately arriving at the point *b* 3, when it is again carried by single tapes to a receiving-box; the next sheet enters on the drum 3, and proceeds as before to the cylinder *c*, arriving at *b* 4; and the next sheet on the drum 4, to the cylinder *b*, coming out at *b* 5, &c. So soon as this last sheet has cleared the cylinder rollers 8, 9, the whole of the feeding and taking-away rollers are made to slide, bringing the same figures over each other, thus —1 over 1, 2 over 2, &c.; the printing cylinders being at the same time reversed, revolve in a contrary direction. It will be observed, the feeders are now in a position to deliver a sheet on the other side of the cylinders: indeed, the whole operation is so simple, that a careful study of the diagram is alone sufficient to explain the theory of the Double-Action Machine.

We have made no allusion to the working of each of the end cylinders, since they revolve only in one direction, and are lifted alternately, as in the old system. Our description, however, would not be complete, without explaining why we combine the old system with the new, since this combination is an important feature in the invention.

It has been stated that the Double-Action Machine has eight cylinders, and that seven printed sheets are produced from each passage of the types. Of these eight cylinders, six only have a reversing motion, or revolve backward and forward; each of the end cylinders lifts and revolves constantly in one direction, like the cylinders of the present "Fast Machine." The reason why the end cylinders differ from the other six is this: in consequence of the reversing motion of the six cylinders, it is necessary that a certain interval of time should elapse to allow the sheet in work to get clear off before the next sheet can be allowed to enter; to effect this, the table must traverse a certain distance beyond the extreme vibrating cylinder, and advantage is taken of this space, to place a lifting cylinder, which does not require the type to pass beyond its centre, thus giving one sheet more from each end of the Machine, amounting to 2,856 during the working of 20,000 sheets. This will explain how seven sheets only are produced from eight cylinders; each of the end cylinders producing only one sheet,

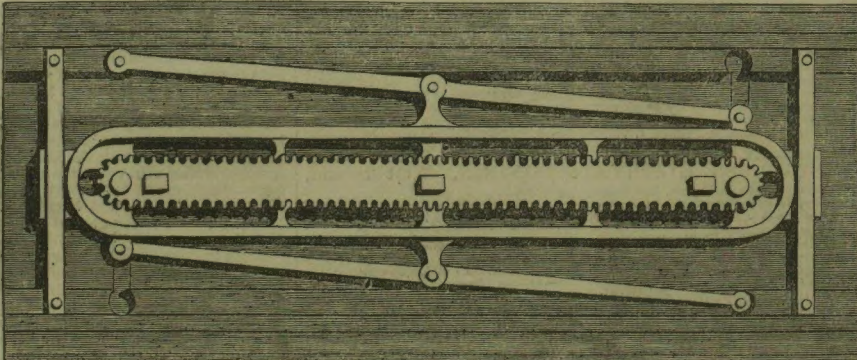
whilst the remaining six produce two each, from one revolution of the rack or table.

We conclude with an abstract of the several powers of the Double-Action Machine, working as it may be, with one or more reversing cylinders.

We simply give the number of combined cylinders at work, the length of traverse, the speed per second, and the result from two rates of going, viz., four and five feet per second.

CYLINDERS.	LENGTH OF TRAVERSE.	SPEED PER SECOND.	NO. OF SHEETS PRINTED PER HOUR.
3 { 2 Constant	5 Feet	4 Feet	5,760
1 Reversing		5	7,200
4 { 2 Constant	6 —	4 —	8,000
2 Reversing		5 —	9,000
6 { 2 Constant	7 —	4 —	10,000
4 Reversing		5 —	12,000
8 { 2 Constant	8 —	4 —	12,600
6 Reversing		5 —	15,750

The average length of traverse of the present "Fast Machines" is six feet six



THE RACK.

inches, and the average speed, our feet per second; the average number of copies printed, 4500 to 5000 per hour.

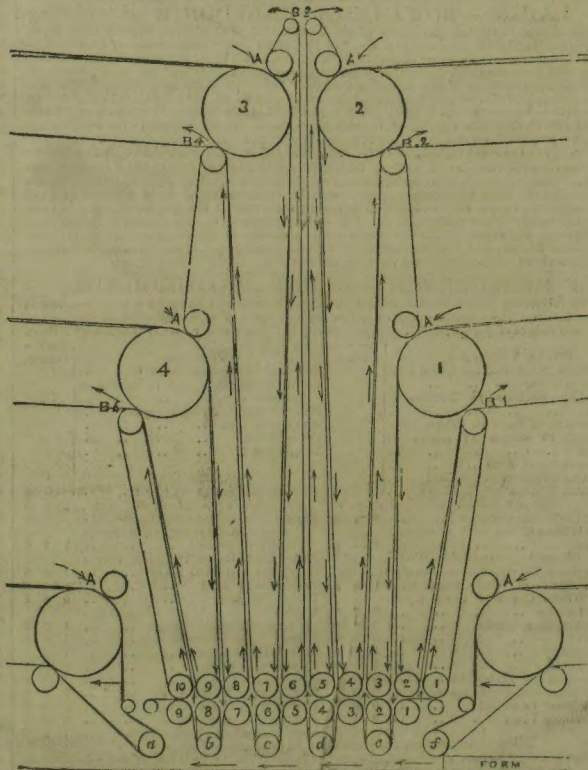
In the New Machine, the process of inking the form is effected in the usual manner, by composition rollers, placed between the cylinders.

The quality of printing will be improved by the New Machine, since the rate of going may be diminished to one half, and the amount of produce still exceed that of the present "Fast Machine."

The "register" will be much more perfect, since six out of eight of the cylinders are not disturbed by lifting, from which the tapes are always running at the same tension, and never slackening.

The quality of the inking will be superior, the inking-rollers, from the increased length of the table, having more time for distribution.

The feeding, or laying-on, will be slower and more certain, since, at each drum, arrangement is made for a double laying-on. Thus, it will be seen, increased speed is not gained at the expense of quality in execution, but with its manifest improvement.



The beautiful Working Model has been made by Mr. Lewis Foster, engineer; and, one thing worthy of remark, and we might say without parallel in the history of mechanics, is, that the principle of the inventor has not undergone the least alteration from the commencement; and that, in the construction of the Model, no experiment has been necessary, and not a single wheel or motion has been wasted: the very first trial was successful. Since then, many thousand sheets have passed through the Machine, as evidence of its perfection in principle and construction.